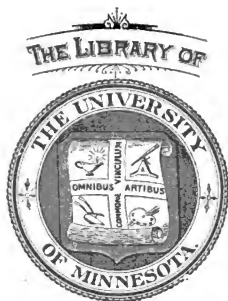


**DEUTSCHLAND
(GERMANY) ORGAN OF
THE GERMAN
INTERCOMMUNICATION
INTERESTS**





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American Travellers' Edition.

Deutschland

This number of the periodical "Deutschland" is intended to afford the inhabitants of America a distinct picture of the natural beauties and the art treasures of our German fatherland. We trust that by its means a new incentive to a visit to our lovely home will be offered and that this American Number will also contribute to a greater intimacy in the political and economical relations between the two great nations.

The Editor.

Düsseldorf, March 1911.

UNIVERSITY OF

MINNESOTA

Information as to German traffic and German towns is given by the various societies for promoting international intercourse (Verkehrs-Vereine) and at the office of the periodical "Deutschland", Düsseldorf.



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MINNESOTA
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Emperor William II and his first grandchild.

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American Travellers' Edition

1911

Germany and America.

By Dr. R. W. Drechsler, Amerika-Institut, Berlin.

FEB 7 1913 412

What's in a name? But there must needs be a tremendous symbolical force in the fact that the New World received its name, that famous fascinating name which has sounded like a jubilant flourish of trumpets, like a mighty stirring bell through the minds of the peoples of the earth, at the humble hands of a mediaeval German scholar. The German cosmographer Martin Waldseemüller, a native of Freiburg, in his "Cosmographie Introductio", published in 1507, baptized the newly discovered continent with the following solemn formula: "But now that those parts have been more widely explored and another fourth part has been discovered by Americus Vesputius (as will appear in what follows), I do not see why any one may justly forbid it to be named after Americus, its discoverer, a man of sagacious mind, Amerige, that is the land of Americus, or America, since both Europe and Asia derived their names from women." The connection thus established has never since been severed, but has grown more intimate in every age.

What a far-reaching, intense development from the days of the ancient geographer, brooding over the charts and maps of the young continent, enlightening his countrymen and the scholars about what little there was to be known, down to the present-day traveler and tourist with his exhaustive guide-books and exact plans! What a still greater gulf is fixed between Tyrker, the first German visitor to set foot on American shores, who landed with Leif Ericson's Icelandic expedition to Vineland about 1000 A. D., and his up-to-date descendant who, with a throbbing heart, greets the fantastic sky-line of mysterious New York from the deck of a Hamburg or Bremen liner! A thousand different forces have been incessantly at work to effect such miracles of reciprocal relations, the momentous results of which are now and then concentrated as in a focus in publications such as the present number of an organ for the promotion of international intercourse, or in far-reaching speeches on important occasions of international significance. The greatest event of this kind in the recent history of German-American relations has undoubtedly been the ceremony of unveiling the glorious monument erected by the United States Government

to the memory of Baron Friedrich Wilhelm Freiherr von Steuben in Washington in December 1910. The speeches of President Taft, of the German Ambassador and of Senator Bartholdt constituted a land-mark in the relations of the two countries. They one and all reflected the spirit of the fine epitaph on Steuben's memorial tablet in the German-Lutheran Church on Nassau Street, New York: "Esteemed, respected and supported by Washington, He gave military skill and discipline To the Citizen Soldiers, who, Fulfilling the decree of Heaven, Achieved the Independence of the United States."

By some strange workings of fate the lessons which the great drill-master taught the militia-men of the Revolutionary war were partly perpetuated in the experience of another German officer for the benefit of his native country. When Gneisenau, as a young lieutenant in the ranks of the army of Ansbach-Bayreuth, came to America in 1782, he must have derived many a suggestion as to the newly developed tactics and strategy of the American army, so successfully established by Steuben. Though he only stayed a year in the States and never took an active share in any of the encounters, Gneisenau certainly brought home ideas and practical hints for the task that awaited him in the reorganization of the Prussian army for the Wars of Liberation. Thus Frederick the Great's war-craft, modified and perfected by passing through the American medium, after having served its noble purpose in assisting the young republic, returned from the Atlantic shores to break the Napoleonic spell: what a mighty current of reciprocity!

This great process of exchange in every conceivable department of human activity and existence was of course initiated on the German side, and it was very much later that the Americans as such responded. For those promenading on deck of a swift seven-days boat of the North German Lloyd or the Hamburg-American Line, it may be not without interest to remember that the first vessel to bring the first complete shipload of Germans to Pennsylvania left Gravesend July 24th, 1683, and arrived in Philadelphia October 6th, 1683. This date marked the beginning of that marvelous history of immigration which has kept both shores in closest

relationship ever since. And these earliest settlers in Germantown or "Armentown", as it was called with a touch of sarcastic humour, came from the very regions of Germany which the modern American visitor is most bent on seeing during his trip to the fatherland: they were mostly weavers and winegrowers from the Rhine, Crefeld, the queen of silk industries, supplying the majority of these pathfinders, "whose hardships and trials were great, only equalled by their Christian endurance and indefatigable industry." When the American tourist goes up the Rhine, enjoying the finest

along the frontier-line: by way of Kentucky and Tennessee, and later on through the Ohio Valley, the German hunters and missionaries, workmen and traders, side by side in peaceful rivalry with the settlers of British and other origins, penetrated into the Indian territories. Theodore Roosevelt has vividly narrated the stirring alarms and adventures of the great "Winning of the West," and has not left unnoticed the role the German colonists played in this drama. Perhaps it is not too fanciful to suggest that from these associations of their kin with the days of the backwoodsmen the Ger-

man youth has derived some of his predilections for the Cooper type of stories; and Professor C. Alphonso Smith, this year's Roosevelt Exchange Professor in the University of Berlin, in his stimulating inaugural address, struck the right note when he remarked that "it would be wellnigh impossible for the Americans to think of hostilities with a nation that is so familiar with the" Leatherstocking Tales." This familiarity, then, is not merely literary, but of much deeper root: It is one of active participation by the German race in the conquest of the terra incognita of the great North American continent. Far from ebbing away after these first waves of inundation, the stream of German settlers grew steadily in the nineteenth century, when Wisconsin and Minnesota, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and



Prince Henry of Prussia (Phot. E. Bieber, Berlin.)

received their share of the German immigration: up to the memorable times of the Revolution, and each of these profited amply by the settling grounds of these settlers from German provinces. The German colonists embraced the cause of liberation with all the patriotic fervor and steadiness of their souls. Peter Mühlenberg and Christopher Ludwig, Steuben, John Kalb und George Herkimer cemented the bonds with their blood and their brains. The German share in the great Westward Hol movement was no less. Accustomed to the hardships of pioneering and animated by an invincible desire for a permanent home, that deep-rooted instinct in the German heart, they pressed patiently and irresistibly

California were opened up, and the strongest ties of German-American relationship were knit. Charles Sealsfield (Karl Postl), the first great German writer on American soil, has dealt with the vicissitudes and episodes of this period in some of his strangely interesting novels. But the greatest novel of all was written by American history itself in that second great war that fused North and South and all the disparate elements into the glorious Union, which at about the same time was the ideal of the German people at home, there to be realized only a few years after the close of the War of the Secession: again an almost symbolical evidence of the predestined intimacy of relations between America and the fatherland.

When two countries can claim a man like Carl Schurz, statesman and general, author and orator, as belonging to both of them and representing their best qualities and national traits, nothing but sympathy and the gentle spirit of understanding can reign between them. The ideal blending of such a national dualism into one supreme unit has never been better realized than in this greatest German-American, who was so good an American because he was so good a German. When he came to his new permanent home in 1852, it required a sail of twenty-eight days: yet he was filled with that bright and buoyant determination "to look at everything from the brightest side, and not to permit myself to be discouraged by any disappointment," a

sentiment which ought to be the principle and golden rule of all travelers and visitors in foreign countries. Except Schurz, no one has expressed this truly American state of mind better than the great American poet traveler, past master in the art of sentimental journeys, Washington Irving, in the preface to his immortal book of Spanish travels, the "Alhambra": "above all we laid in an ample store of good humour, and a genuine disposition to be pleased . . . taking things as we found them, rough or smooth." Every traveler, in his great or small way, is a representative of the country from which he comes: good will to learn to comprehend his host's nature and character, even his very preferences and idiosyncrasies, his way of doing things and leading his life, a cheerful readiness to make the best of the opportunities, are the best credentials. But

apart from the continual exchange of private individual travelers who are moving like a living chain in incessant rotation between the two countries on this and the other side of the "great pond", Germany and America have also been most fortunate in the choice of their official representatives. Hardly any other foreign power has delegated to us such men of exceptional qualities, excelling equally in character and broad culture, business capacity and scholarship. Men like George Bancroft, Bayard Taylor, Andrew D. White, and last but not least, most esteemed because still among us, David J. Hill, could not but impress the German people most highly with the genius of the great nation from which they

come. And it has been another proof of that fine equilibrium of exchange established between America and Germany that the German envoys of the type of von Holleben, von Sternburg and Graf Bernstorff have been no less distinguished delegates.

Fortunately enough there has never been a lack of corresponding agencies and means to assist the diplomatic relations and strengthen the German-American ties. Of paramount importance in this respect has been the tremendous development of ocean-travel during the last decades, as most instructively demonstrated in the interesting history of the two great German lines, the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd. The statistics of these gigantic enterprises, as given in

the official publications in celebration of their fiftieth anniversaries, show better than any lengthy statements and treaties the vitality and growth of the relations between Germany and the United States in all branches of international intercourse. Here may be felt the very pulse of these evolutions,

throbbing in mighty rhythms of engine and propeller, here is laid bare the working of the shuttle that helps to weave the bonds of brotherhood. Bewildering figures of tonnage and displacement, of knots and horse-powers, names of lines and ports, of boats and docks form an aggregate sum - total to produce adequate impressions of the bigness and scope of these two proud German companies which have spanned the globe, but still above all serve the German - American entente.



von Bethmann Hollweg, Imperial Chancellor of Germany and Prussian Premier (Phot. B. Niehor, Berlin.)

Today the German ocean - greyhounds with their well-known hull and black, and ochre funnels race across the Atlantic, and American traveling in Germany has increased and has inspired many a good observation and acute interpretation of the German national and individual traits. Among recent books are R. M. Berry's "Germany of the Germans" dealing with our country from the view-point of objective description, Ray Stanner Baker's "Seen in Germany" which offers shrewd sketches of some striking technical and social aspects of life in the fatherland, and H. Schaeffler's charming "Romantic Germany" which dwells lovingly on the romance of picturesque Germany. All of these and many others are so many links in the chain of

reciprocity. Germany has become accustomed to reckon with American travelers who deal out the salutary lessons of "As Others See us" which German critics have so abundantly offered to the United States, and even if an American critic of Germany of the rank of de Tocqueville has not yet appeared, many promising preliminary efforts have been made in that direction of understanding by study and travel.

The merchant fleet of the two great Hamburg and Bremen establishments handles the greater part of the commercial and trade relations, which have assumed undreamt of proportions.

With a value of imports into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1909 of 143,525,828 dollars, and of exports from the United States of 235,324,140 dollars, Germany is only excelled by Great Britain as a seller and buyer of merchandise in America. The establishment of "The American Association of Commerce and Trade" in the German metropolis bears striking witness to these extensive commercial connections. At the

recent annual dinner of the Association, the director of the "Deutsche Bank" felt justified in making the statement that German dealings in American securities had now reached a volume equal to the German-American trade movement. The intense consular activity in the various cities and towns is another ample proof of the vital ties between the countries. —

The epithet "American",

in general and in particular, has become synonymous in modern German business practice with economic efficiency and successful methods. American inventiveness and American methods have fertilized German industry and business, and partly repaid their indebtedness to German impulses and achievements in the pioneering days. Germany, first of all, has been most eager and ready to accept American achievements and learn from them. Among all other nations, Germany would be most willing to acknowledge the five great contributions which America has made to civilization, according to Charles W. Eliot, the retired Harvard president: "the advance made in the United States, not in theory only, but in practice, toward the abandonment of war as the means of settling disputes between nations; the great principle of religious toleration; the safe deve-

lopment of a manhood suffrage really universal; the demonstration that people belonging to a great variety of races or nations are, under favorable circumstances, fit for political freedom; and finally, the diffusion of material well-being among the population." Nor has the fatherland been slow to learn the golden lesson of "Richesse oblige" that has so effectively been taught by great American benefactors whose names in Germany have become proverbial watchwords for public-spirited munificence. The "Gospel of Wealth" which they have preached has stimulated the German men

of wealth also, who are now responding to the call of this higher civic virtue and duty. And it is not without deepest significance that the principal American representative of this broad-minded public generosity has very recently, by placing 1,250,000 dollars at the disposal of the German Emperor for the endowment of a "Carnegie Foundation for Life-saver in Germany", made the latest great contribution towards strengthening the German-American policy of good understanding, a contribution that opens wide vistas of international possibilities. In his introductory letter to the German translation of his stimulating manifesto "The Gospel of Wealth", Andrew Carnegie wrote on September 24th, 1904, what might be proclaimed as the perpetual bright motto of the friendly relations between Germany and America:

"We should never for-

get how your Emperor (stirring ruler) recalled, upon a memorable occasion, that our English speaking race, (British and American) are like the German, Teutonic: let us therefore stand together."

In this ideal union Germany could assume the part which America in another respect has played so long in the eyes and thoughts of Europe. Germany too has all the qualifications to appeal to the American mind as a "country of unlimited possibilities" with her unique national characteristics and solid cultural values. She is not only the land of the present, but the land of the future for all Americans who are desirous of broadening and deepening the great soul of their country. There can never be a stagnation in this soul as long as Germany does not cease to be the Mecca of American pilgrimage.



W. H. Taft, President of the United States of North America
(Baker Art Gallery, Columbus)

The Amerika-Institut in Berlin

By Hugo Münsterberg, Harvard Exchange Professor at the University of Berlin: Director of the Amerika-Institut.

The beautiful quarters of the new Amerika-Institut were officially opened at the beginning of this year. As this announcement is made here in a magazine devoted to the Americans who are to cross the ocean, it had better be protected from the start against misunderstanding. It is not meant as a more or less cordial invitation to visit the Institut as a new sight in the gay German capital, or to consider its halls as headquarters where fellow-countrymen may be met, or perhaps as an information bureau where timetables and hotel guides are waiting for the visiting Americans. The Institut has no such aims and the sight-seers would only disturb the busy life of the working staff in the six rooms of the Institut.

Most of my readers may then jump to the conclusion that the Amerika-Institut is probably a teaching institution like the American colleges in the Orient, or perhaps a home for American students, or something similar. Indeed it is nothing of that kind, nothing which can simply be classified under the routine schemes of public institutions. The Amerika-Institut in Berlin is the realization of an entirely new plan; in the history of civilization it is the first undertaking of its kind. But we hope sincerely that it will be only the first of a long line of successors. The aim of the Institut is exclusively to further and strengthen the cultural relations between Germany and the United States, and thus to provide in the non-commercial and non-political field that order and organization of international interests which politics and commerce have enjoyed at all times.

In the cultural regions everything has so far been left to haphazard influences and the result has accordingly been chaotic. There has certainly been no lack of efforts on German soil to become acquainted with American life and to further the social relations for which ten million German-Americans have been the natural mediators. And still less has there been lack of American efforts to study German methods and to become familiar

with German ideas. Thousands of students have brought the spirit of German universities over the ocean, and hundreds of thousands of travelers have become acquainted with the fatherland. Yet ultimately the two great, most progressive nations know little of each other, and are by far too little aware how much they can learn from each other and how much

more each could enjoy what the other offers. Take a chance illustration! The most superficial survey of the translations of literature shows that many of the best German books have never been translated into English, while an abundance of unworthy volumes have reappeared in English costume. Correspondingly the Germans have been made acquainted with many insignificant parts of the American literature, while many of the finest American books have never been translated into German. To stick to this trivial illustration, it is one of the thousand functions of the Amerika-Institut to take care that this disorder cease and that the most worthy and most characteristic books of either literature make their reappearance on the other side of the ocean. This does not mean that the staff of the Institut itself will translate the works and publish them



Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador in Washington
(Phot. Harris & Ewing, Washington)

on its own account. The Institut will only, with the help of committees of specialists, select the most fit books and will negotiate with publishers, translators and authors to stimulate them to publication. And this stimulating and helping activity is typical of the whole programme of the Amerika-Institut. It is to regulate and to organize, to strengthen the useful and to suppress the harmful; in short to perform administrative work.

The field to which the administrative work is devoted is practically unlimited. The whole life of education and scholarship, of art and literature, of theatre and music, of research and technique, of law and social welfare, of public opinion and international undertakings, belongs to it. The mere fact that uncounted students cross the ocean with a vague desire for instruction in Germany

is not enough to secure the best results. Our Institut has started to make statistical inquiries and to gather material as to the personal satisfaction and dissatisfaction of every American student in Germany in order to improve the opportunities; and above all it is ready to provide everyone with scholarly advice and to give to every visiting American scholar the helpful contact with libraries and museums, laboratories and archives, universities and schools, municipal and governmental institutions. Of course the same aid is offered to the Germans who visit America with any interest in research and study.

The Amerika-Institut now handles on the German side the entire exchange of printed matter between Germany and the United States in the same way as the Smithsonian Institute in Washington does on the other side. An average of twelve hundred packages of books every week passes through this channel without expense for the sender or the receiver. In the meantime the Institut Library on American topics is growing rapidly. So far its special strength lies in economic and political, social and educational aspects. We are to add an extensive historical and legal library. Every day brings its new tasks, and the staff of ten persons is hard at work in order to live up to the abundant opportunities.

The particular strength of the new Institut lies in the fact that it cannot have any possible rival; it cannot be a rival to any present or future organization. The hundreds of existing agencies which further the relations between the two countries are not only welcome aids to our work, but to stimulate and to strengthen them is our chief aim and purpose. Just as a chamber of commerce can never be conceived as a rival of a particular business firm, the Amerika-Institut can never be in any conflict with those numberless societies and associations, bureaux and agencies, private and public enterprises which aim to strengthen the ties between the two lands. Our hope is that more and more of such establishments will arise, with or without our direct help. We are to throw out the seed, and are glad if others will gather the fruit. The more German information bureaux and libraries and Germanistic museums and

Germanistic houses are built in America through societies or universities, through Harvard or Columbia or other representative institutions, and the more American societies and clubs and libraries and information bureaux are established in Germany, the better we shall be satisfied. No one can possibly be a competitor to our Governmental Institut which is only to organize and systematically to further these thousandfold efforts. Our hope is that finally the American Government too will create such an organizing institution which will stand above all those particular creations of the special universities and societies and so on. Yes: we trust that the future will see the day when such organizing influences will have been

built up in every country, not for the intercourse of two nations only, but for the cultural relations of the country to all foreign lands. A whole network of international cultural institutes would then give to the non-political and non-commercial life of the world the same organized correlation which diplomacy gives to politics.

In other words we want a protective policy in the cultural field, but not in contrast to freedom, in contrast only to chaos and accident. In the world of commerce free trade finds its regulation through the personal interests which secure progress and initiative. In the world of culture, the absence of protection means handing over the most momentous decisions to the lower instincts, to laziness, to prejudice, in short to everything which works against real progress. Moreover in the world of commerce a protective policy may have its

disadvantages together with its advantages. It cannot strengthen one class without somewhat weakening another; it cannot protect one nation without interfering with the interests of another. But in the world of culture, the gain of one is the gain of the other. New works of science or art, of social welfare or technique, new methods of education or instruction, new institutes and museums and libraries, new books and congresses and expeditions serve the cause of humanity without interfering with anybody's interest. Protection of cultural interests is by its very nature international. It fills nobody's pocket, but it enriches the cultural store-



D. J. Hill, American Ambassador in Berlin
(Phot. Harris & Ewing, Washington)

houses of mankind and creates a mutual interest and mutual sympathy which is of incalculable ideal value.

Can there be any doubt that this mutual sympathy and interest is at the same time the most favorable condition for the settling of all political and commercial difficulties? There cannot be any conflict which would not yield to good will, as soon as the mutual feelings are those of sympathy and friendship. The work of

the Amerika-Institut, which aims systematically to further the cultural relations between America and Germany is therefore finally an indirect effort for undisturbed political and commercial exchange. It is a work of peace the influence of which will be felt more strongly from year to year, but which is already a most significant and most promising pledge of the cordial feelings which the fatherland extends to the great sister nation beyond the sea.

The United States and Germany.

By Hermann Ridder, New York.

Any move which tends to stimulate international intercourse is conducive to universal welfare. For upon

the shaping of the relations obtaining between the civilized nations of the earth depend its future destinies, and these relations are seldom strained, but, almost unexceptionally, improved by mutual acquaintance. Let the people — mind you, the real people, and not the fortuitous exponents of their dispositions or customs or policies — the people of two nations, like the United States and Germany, once grow to know and understand one another thoroughly, and they will be apt to rule the world. Not as allied conquerors by the strength of arms, but as joint leaders in the material and intellectual development of the human race. There would then be no need of a formal alliance secured by convention or treaty, for as soon as either nation becomes convinced that there is no elementary antagonism of interests, and that, on the contrary, their interests are reciprocal, a co-operation along the whole line of human development will be the perfectly natural result. This is, in the case of Germany and the United States, no idle vision of a desirable future status. For there exists between the American and German peoples a closer community of interests, a truer identity of national endeavor and a nearer relationship of national consciousness than may be obvious to the casual observer.

When more than fifty per cent of the population of the United States have German blood in them —

a fact established by the Federal Census returns — the German influence upon the forming of the character of

the American nation cannot be ignored. True, the German vein current within the national American body is less pretentious than those inoculated by the Puritan or the Scot or the Celt, but when we analyze the product of the mixture and weigh its component values we find some of its best qualities traceable to German origin: thoroughness, endurance, reliability in the pursuit of live tasks; aspiration for ideals, artistic sentiment and the zest for mind-culture.

Many of the great inventions which have in the last century revolutionized the world, have been rooted in German inventive spirit, while American pluck and enterprise have perfected them. On the other hand, Americans engaged in gigantic financial, commercial or industrial operations are wont to look to Germany for methods to give them economic strength.

The interdependence of the two nations is well understood and appreciated by all thoughtful and instructed

men. With so much in common in the past and so many ties in the present, an earnest collaboration in the work of civilization, education and training, to quote the words of a prominent American: "Germany and America may well move forward in harmony, each maintaining all its independence of method and thought and action, yet both gaining strength from a better understanding and mutual self-help by which each may supplement the needs of the other."



von Breitenbach, Prussian Minister of Public Works
(Phot. E. Bieber, Berlin)

Germany for the American Tourist.

By Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg.

Many Americans who probably get an opportunity of visiting Europe but once in their lives, may be quite right in taking in as much as possible of the old world. They are "doing Europe on the American plan" as the expression goes, devoting as much time to the entire Continent, as a visit to Paris, London or Berlin alone would require. But they get a kaleidoscopic smatter of it all, which to them is far more interesting and satisfactory, than the more intimate acquaintance with one country alone.

There are many thousands of others who cross and recross the Atlantic year after year in order to spend a few months in England or France, never thinking of going further east than Paris, or further south than the Riviera. They would do well in extending their travels across the German frontier. English is now spoken and understood in the fatherland to a much greater extent than in France, and the traveler will nowhere encounter any difficulty on account of the language. Americans are decidedly popular in Germany and many thousands of them have found their temporary or even permanent home in Berlin, Dresden, Leipsic, Munich, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Stuttgart and other cities. There are American clubs,

American churches, consular offices, agencies of all sorts to bring American tourists in relation with their compatriots, and in nearly every city a Verkehrs-Verein (Tourists Office) will assist the stranger upon application free of charge, reply to any communication, forward descriptive pamphlets, attend to his mail and make out his route of travel. Travelling in Germany has indeed been made easy, and the stranger does not travel, he "is being travelled", if he cares to. All he has to do is to say where and how he wishes to go and what he wishes to see. To quote a single instance: Last year's passion-plays at Oberammergau attracted thousands of foreigners, not speaking a word of German; yet they all found their way to the idyllic village in the Bavarian Alps and back again without any difficulty

and without paying a penny more than anybody else. The much abused police regulations in Germany may appear obnoxious at times, but they have established absolute order, safety and protection. Young ladies without the knowledge of German may travel alone all over the Empire without trouble, which cannot be said of other countries. — Travelling in Germany is far less expensive

than elsewhere in Europe.

The first class hotels offer the same luxurious comfort as any in England or France and the rates are correspondingly high. But while American travelers, notably in the French provinces are bound to resort to them, hostleries of lesser rank being quite out of question, all the German cities, almost without exception offer to tourists with more limited means other hotels perfectly clean and comfortable and furnished with all modern improvements. The saving thus effected is very considerable, amounting to a dollar or two per diem.

The German Empire possesses the most extensive railway system of Europe, and there is hardly any town which cannot be reached by fast express trains, with corresponding saving of time and fatigue, as compared to France and Italy. Moreover the number of trains per day is far greater, enabling tourists

to undertake excursions, which in other countries on account of lack of trains would probably necessitate double the amount of time. Railway traffic is kept up with astonishing punctuality, delays of even a few minutes being exceptional. Connections with other trains are rarely missed, the whole system working like clockwork.

Railway rates in first, second and third class are about the same all over Europe. Yet a great saving can be effected in Germany by taking second class tickets. In France or Italy travelling in any other way than first class is hardly possible. In Germany however second class carriages differ very little from first class, even sleeping cars possessing as good accommodation for second class passengers, and consequently first



Andrew Carnegie

class cars are very little patronised. People with limited means even travel third class without sacrificing much comfort, for the introduction of fourth class cars on many lines have drawn off the working people and peasants from the third. The saving accruing from travelling in second or third class is very considerable. A family, going for instance from Hamburg to Oberammergau in this manner, saves enough to defray all expenses for living and attending the passion-plays.

In France and Italy, the countries most patronised by American tourists on the Continent, travelling is limited to spring and autumn. The heat during the summer-months is often quite unbearable, while the want of heating appliances during the cold season makes travelling in winter very disagreeable. Exception of course must be made of the Riviera and southernmost Italy. Many hotels, museums, art collections, libraries etc. are consequently in many cities only open in spring and autumn. In Germany on the contrary tourists' travel is not limited to any particular season, a very important item with our American cousins, who cannot always cross and recross the ocean to suit the seasons. German hotels except in pronounced summer resorts, are open all the year round, museums, castles, libraries are well heated, and express train service is kept up year in, year out. Summer

heat is rarely so oppressive as to mar the pleasure of excursions and out door life, while city life and the much developed snow and ice sports all over the Empire offer many inducements during the winter. —

The advantages Germany offers to tourists in general, and to Americans in particular are to a great

extent due to its natural, political and social conditions. Travelers who have seen a great deal of our globe, consider the country between the Danube, Elbe and Rhine one of the most beautiful and fascinating of all. The valleys of these powerful rivers and their tributaries

with their ancient, of late rapidly developing cities and their great steamer-traffic, the green slopes covered with vineyards and orchards, mediaeval villages and modern country seats between them, the well wooded hills crowned with stately chateaus or stern castles, are full of romantic charm. — Between these rivers rise the mountain systems of the Black Forest, Thuringia and the Harz, the Saxon Erzgebirge and the

Pichtel, while along the southern boundary of the Empire the Bavarian Alps with their snow and ice covered giants are of grandeur and wild beauty similar to those of the neighbouring Tyrol or Switzerland and

opened up many years ago. There are scarcely more beautiful or better managed pine and oak-forests to be found anywhere, the underbrush cleared away, almost every tree attended to with care, wellkept carriage roads and shady foot paths traversing them in all directions. Hotels and sanatoriums have been opened on almost every beautiful spot or mountain top, probably with inclined railways leading up. Many of these mountain re-



A Study in the Amerika-Institut



Corner in the Library of the Amerika-Institut

sorts are well patronised summer and winter, and indeed, one may be in doubt whether they are not far more attractive during the cold season, with snow hanging heavily on the trees, crowds of merry-makers amusing themselves with bobsleighting, snowshoeing, curling and other sports, whilst further away the mystic

stillness is broken by the reports of the hunter's gun or the axe of the wood cutter.

All this picturesque country is within a few hours from the capitals and no special expense or outfitting is required. "Roughing it" as in mountains and forests of the new world does not exist. There is no tent-life as in the Adirondocks or Alleghanies — not to speak of the "Rockies", which it takes several days of railway travel to reach. The same glacier-parties and mountaineering, which necessitate there such extensive preparations, can be carried out in the Bavarian Alps so to speak, over night. One night's travel brings the tourist from the plains of Northern Germany to the foot of the Alps.

Indeed, all the scenic marvels which the North-American continent offers, spread out over its vast area of about twenty million square kilometers and to admire which takes many days of railway travel, is to be found on a smaller scale in Germany within as many hours. The whole Empire covers but the thirty-fourth part of North America, something like the territory of New York, Pennsylvania, New England and a portion of Virginia. Montana by itself is larger than the kingdom of Prussia, and the whole Empire together with Switzerland can be easily put within the boundaries of Texas! On the other hand the population of Germany is about two thirds of that of the United States, and its density is about a dozen times as great. In consequence, the Empire contains a larger number of big cities (with more than one hundred thousand inhabitants) than any other country, besides hundreds of smaller ones not of recent date, like those of the far west for instance, but many of them founded at the time of the Romans and for that all the more interesting, with many curiosities of architecture, picturesque streets, fortification towers and artistic treasures, accumulations of many centuries — many hills are crowned with mediaeval castles, some in perfect state of preservation. Every village, every acre of ground has its history from the many wars, in which the meetings of rivers were the principal battle fields. All these historic and consequently most interesting points, landmarks of the history of the world, are very close to each other, and one may see in one day's travel in the German Empire more curious sights of this kind than in the new world in one week. All this must be taken into consideration in making one's plans for a trip to Europe and the corresponding expense accounts. In short one gets in Germany a dozen times the worth of one's money.

True; conditions in that respect are also very similar in England, France or Italy. Yet there are several points in favor of the fatherland. In the former countries art treasures, museums, operatic dramatic artistic institutions of every kind, wealth and culture are mostly concentrated in their capitals. In Germany there are beside the capital a score of cities of similar character.

The former countries count among their provincial cities some which in times more or less remote have been capitals of kingdoms and principalities, living still on their past glory, Germany can boast of a score of cities, still capitals and residences of kings and sovereign princes, with their palaces and

courts, in a smaller degree just as much centres of art, culture, science and refinement as the capitals of Empires. Such cannot be found anywhere else except in Germany. These reigning dynasties have in no mean degree contributed to the high culture for which the Empire is famous. They were the originators of the accumulation of art treasures, of picture galleries, museums, libraries, of universities, art schools, conservatories, theatres etc. which are to be found all over the Empire. England's boast is London, Paris that of France, but while next to the English capital rank the commercial and industrial cities Glasgow and Liverpool, and next to the French capital Marseilles and Lyons, Germany can pride itself to possess next to Berlin such world famous capitals as Munich and Dresden, and a number of others quite as interesting in their way instead of the monotonous provincial towns of other countries. To name only a few: Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Darmstadt, Weimar, Brunswick, Dessau, Schwerin etc. not to speak of such centres of refined culture as Hanover, Cassel, Düsseldorf, Wiesbaden, or the famous university towns Bonn, Göttingen, Heidelberg, Jena, or the free cities Hamburg, Lübeck and Bremen. The court life in the smaller capitals of the Empire gives them a peculiar charm and refined character not to be found in other towns of similar, or even larger and wealthier population. The stately palaces with their throne and audience chambers, ball rooms and gorgeous banqueting halls, their crown treasures, numerous uniformed attendants, court dignitaries, body guards, the military parades and bands, court balls and festivities, the sprinkling of diplomats and aristocrats in social functions distinguish these cities from the monotonous provincial towns, attract the traveler and induce him to prolong his stay. Munich, Dresden, Stuttgart, Weimar and other residential cities are centres of much foreign life, with colonies of French and English, Russians, Italians and Americans.

Another attraction peculiar to Germany is the great number of watering places of quite international character. The Empire is blessed with curative mineral springs as no other country, with many thousands of foreign visitors resorting to them from all parts of the world every year. There are clusters of them in the Black Forest, the Taunus and Hartz mountains, beneficial for many ailments, and there are others scattered over the whole country. Most of them are so charmingly situated amidst woods and hills, possess such excellent hotels and offer so much social amusement and out-door sport that the number of summer tourists visiting them in many instances is larger than that of the "Kurgäste" taking the waters: Wiesbaden for instance had last year over sixty thousand of the latter, but double the number of ordinary visitors. Within an hour's railway ride around Wiesbaden there are such places of international repute as Ems, Langenschwalbach, Schlangenbad, Soden, Nauheim and Homburg. Further south there is pretty Kissingen, while the Black Forest boasts of Baden-Baden, Badenweiler, Triberg, Wildbad and others. A round trip through these regions offers far greater scenic charms and points of interest than the tour through the French Touraine for instance, so popular with



Berlin: Monument of Frederick the Great

Americans. The automobile roads are in perfect condition, passing through much wooded country, and as to castles, three times the number of the Touraine castles can be seen; — modern chateaus and picturesque mediaeval castles, residences of the mediatized princely families of Germany; also ancient fortified towns, like Rothenburg on the Tauber or Schlitz, of much the same character as centuries ago.

There is no other country able to boast of such artistic productions and festivals during the summer as Germany. Rothenburg for instance offers at times the most fascinating spectacle of life, manners and costumes of the people as it was several hundred years ago;

tary spectacles will find none in the world as fascinating as the annual manoeuvres of the Imperial army in which several army corps with from fifty to one hundred thousand men take part, under the eyes of the Emperor himself accompanied by his brilliant staff of generals and foreign officers.

Throughout the four seasons one need not encounter a dull day, wherever one may be. Even the monotony of smaller provincial towns and industrial centres is relieved by many attractions. Almost every city has its park and public gardens with bands giving openair concerts; every city has its museums, libraries, cafés with many newspapers, series of subscription concerts,



Berlin: Castle and Emperor William-monument (Schloßfreiheit)

Worms, the City of the Nibelungen, has its festivals; Munich and Baireuth arrange Wagner festivals; Munich also Mozart festivals; beautiful Düsseldorf produces every year Shakespeare and Goethe plays; Cologne its festival-plays; Bonn its music-festivals and Rüdesheim this year for the first time its Rhine legend plays; Oberammergau attracts immense crowds with its passion plays and Schliersee with its peasant plays. Both these latter idyllic places are situated in the Bavarian Alps, and once there, no traveler fails to make the round through the famous fairy castles of King Ludwig, quite unique in their gorgeousness. When the summer draws to its end, those interested in mili-

clubs or casinos, and above all the town theatre, where opera, operetta and plays are given. In the cities of the Rhine province, notably at Cologne and Düsseldorf, the winter is moreover enlivened by the Carnival, celebrated with much of its old gaiety by all classes of the population; there are numerous Carneval concerts and social amusements, masque balls costume balls and openair festivities, most interesting to witness.

All this can be taken in with the greatest of ease and comfort and comparatively little expense. Hence tourists are coming to Germany in ever increasing numbers; and it is satisfactory to notice that among them Americans are already largely represented.

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Berlin of To-day.

By Arthur Rehbein.

The prodigious development experienced by Germany since its unification into an empire is best reflected in the outward and inward development of the imperial capital — Berlin. The soaring impetus of the whole nation, prepared and commenced under Kaiser Wilhelm I by unheard of victories and by a row of quiet, earnest years of peace, rich in labour, has found a mighty accomplishment under the peaceful sceptre of Wilhelm II. In the same way, under the grandson of the first Kaiser, the imperial city has grown with a rapidity and to an extent of which the old world can

could no longer be allowed to remain behind the time. I wandered through the various courts and annexes and was obliged to admit that this architecture really belongs to the richest epoch of German town existence and is adapted to give evidence centuries hence of the glory of the Berlin of to-day.

As a matter of course, from an artistic point of view everything is not so admirable; the furious tempo at which the city has been enlarged has resulted in many an instance of want of taste, but solid and again solid is almost the entire architecture of modern Berlin.



Charlottenburg: Sarcophagus of Kaiser Wilhelm I in the Meusoleum
(Published by the New Photographic Company A. G. Steglitz-Berlin)

show no other example and only a possibility of comparison could be found in America. Especially since the turn of the century Berlin has shown a power of expansion that is sometimes almost explosive and might frighten the observer, did not a thousand symptoms prove this growth, in spite of all, to be a healthy one — healthy principally, if I may venture to say so, from a commercial point of view. The exterior enlargement is connected with an interior growth of vigour or, better said, is a condition of it.

One proof of this, is the manner in which the Berlin of the twentieth century builds. The rule of stucco and of material mendacity is past — almost everything is genuine, solid and expensive. I saw recently in the Lindenstrasse an imposing front of a building of the seventies or eighties being pulled down; behind it, the mighty new building — a colossal insurance company's palace, running right back to the parallel street — was already finished in still grandeur and the front

Modern Berlin — yes, around the city of Wilhelm I a new Berlin has grown up and this circle of suburbs is greater and richer than the old town which it encloses.

Where a few years ago pine forests dreamed alongside the quiet lakes, large villa-colonies have arisen, villages with one-storied houses have grown in twenty years into large towns. And these new large towns with the old Berlin have grown together into a giant city.

Unfortunately however only for the eye — and for the post. No stranger, on quitting the high-level end underground railway at the Nollendorfplatz, would have an idea that there he was no longer in Berlin, but rather just at the junction of three other towns — Schöneberg, Wilmerdorf and Charlottenburg. But the stranger need not trouble himself about that, the Berliner himself does not trouble about it at all. Only the municipal authorities and the town council look with anxiety upon the big daughters of Berolina, who allow

themselves to be prevented by no considerations of filial regard from setting up their own interests in opposition to those of their old mother.

The development of modern Berlin is quite apart; on the continent at least there is no large city that has expanded to such an extent end in such a delightful form. Therefore modern Berlin is an object worth seeing for itself alone, well worth careful observation and study.

To refer to figures. *Schöneberg*, a few years ago a modest suburb, is, although still an independent community, at present a "town-district" of about 178 000 inhabitants directly connected with old Berlin without any visible boundary line; *Wilmersdorf*, flourishing under just the same conditions and also topographically amalgamated with Berlin, even if it is likewise not united with it as community, had according to the last census nearly 110 000 inhabitants. That is the district of the "millionaire-peasants", lucky small farmers, the sand of whose fields was metamorphosed into gold-dust in a single night.

In what way the "opening up" of the commonland occurred by the — as already asserted — on the whole sound and healthy building speculation, may be seen at the moment and perhaps for some years to come at *Schöneberg*: amidst the remains of ancient forests and wide fields, you see a bridge of gorgeous architecture crossing a shallow valley, below there stands a station of the underground railway. And already building-plots are being laid out and already the "navvies" are engaged digging out the cellars, whole columns of bricklayers following them, asphalt-cars stand smouldering in the streets and behold, as if by the labour

of good fairies, nay, as if by the hands of giant ghosts, the houses dart up and form themselves into rows of magnificent streets.

Charlottenburg has a special character, for there the venerable ancient looks direct into the eyes of the vigorous youth. *Charlottenburg* is in this connection to a certain extent a little image of modern Berlin, if we dare speak of a town with 300 000 inhabitants as "little". Not far from the old castle from which the whole town takes its name, near the quiet and distinguished park, in the shadow of which Queen Louise and her imperial son sleep, there extend avenues in overwhelming numbers and with an astonishing traffic; close by dreamy-looking, I might almost say, dusty villas of the eighteenth century, there appear the bulwarks of the mighty homes of commerce, the gigantic and at the same time elegant hotels and the imposing palaces of the merchant princes.

There is one corner in this town of millionaires, which illustrates the past and the present just like a picture. That is the vicinity of the *Lietzen lake*. A narrow girdle of woods round the long extended pond retains together with it, like a natural museum, the recollection of the time not so long past when there could still be seen here a piece of genuine country life with woods and fields — the *Witzleben farm* —, but on this narrow frame there rise already the roofs of comfortable tenement-houses.

Behind the western rows of houses the verdant tops of the *Grünwald trees* are visible. But for how long? Already the great capital in its lust for conquest is sending out its advanced guard into the pine-forests. Certainly she tries to



Berlin: Cathedral, on the left the Old Museum

circumvent the enemy by showing him only amiable and pleasant petrels. The old wood thinks: "Hm, if the city is so beautiful" — and sacrifices one tree after the other.

Not only in the west — in every direction the spider Berlin enlarges its stony net. A good example of such intermittent radiation is seen in the south, where the community of Tempelhof has purchased the western part of the Tempelhof common, so long tramped by millions of military boots and horse-shoes, for building purposes. Chidhr, the ever-young, does not need to wait 500 years to find a completely altered picture here — for the district behind the Kreuzberg it would be sufficient, if he came "riding the same way" in five years. He would open his eyes!

Still a few names out of the ring of dwelling-places in that great work and pleasure city Berlin. Behind Wilmersdorf and Schöneberg, but already grown together with them and with each other, lies Friedenau-Steglitz to which further the carefully planned ville colony Dahlem has joined itself, forming a frame of houses for the new botanical gardens. In the south flourish Gross-Lichterfelde, Lankwitz, Südenda, Meriendorf and still further out Zehlendorf, all at the cost of the capital, Rixdorf-Britz in the south-west and Treptow-Rummelsburg in the east live from the superfluity of the metropolis, but even in Grünewald and Friedrichshagen, to which it is already almost a journey, there live numerous families whose supporters earn their bread and their caviar in Berlin. In the north Reinickendorf, Penkow and Tegel close the circle.

But can it be asserted that because such a luxurious life flourishes round about Berlin that every visitor is charmed by it, the capital itself has lost its value as a city worth seeing? By no means! The old city has above all a treasure, of which she imparts nothing to her greedy scions, but which she, with the assistance of the crown, the province, the government and the empire, constantly enriches — her museums.

Professor Max Dvörek, the professor of the history of art at the Vienne university has recently (February 1911) published in the "Neuen Freien Presse" an essay on "Museums and Libraries" in which he characterises the Berlin museums as the most instructive in the world.

But even if they were not so, in any case they contain, like the Dresden gallery, the Glyptothek and the Pinakotheken at Munich, the Uffizien in Florence, the Hermitage at St. Petersburg, the Prado in Madrid, the National Gallery in London, the Mauritshuis in the Hague, the Rijk Museum in Amsterdam and some others, artistic gems, which we must have seen, if we have the means and the inclination to make our own the very highest which the fine arts have produced. Upon the "museum island" during the reign of Kaiser Wilhelm II there have been established two new homes of art of the highest importance — the Kaiser Friedrich and the Pergamon museum — in addition to the old and new museums and the National Gallery. The Kaiser Friedrich museum houses, among other treasures, a great number of the pictures by the old masters (Rembrandt, Rubens, Murillo, Raphael, Velasquez, Frenz Hals, van Dyck, Giorgione etc.) also the much-disputed, wonderfully beautiful Florentine bust, according to Bode the work of Leonardo da Vinci; the Pergamon museum, at present being re-built, contains the most comprehensive monument of Greek plastic art that has come

down to posterity and secures thereby for Berlin a worthy counterpart to the splendour of the London Elgin room.

The present Kaiser has also enriched and adorned his capital in other ways; in fact he has done it to such an extent that it is impossible to do justice to this Meecenas-



Berlin: National Gallery

(Published by the Neuen Photographischen Gesellschaft A. G. Steglitz-Berlin)

like activity within the space of a cursory description. We must content ourselves with a few allusions.

Wilhelm II is reported to have said: "I will make Berlin the most beautiful city in the world." In the pursuance of this programme a few years after ascending the throne (1895) he offered his residential city a truly imperial present; on his birthday he informed the inhabitants that he would cause to be erected in the Siegesallee in the Tiergarten marble-statues of all the sovereigns of the house of Brandenburg. The question has indeed been fiercely debated, whether the Siegesallee actually constitutes an adornment of Berlin; it has almost become the fashion to answer this question by a negative gesture, but I doubt whether the foreigner and — posterity will endorse this condemnation. In any case, the idea is a magnificent one and only the malevolent can deny that in the double-row of monuments many a noble work of art is to be found.

The Kaiser has been successful so far, that no other town in the world is so rich in sculptures publicly erected as the imperial city on the Spree; the national monument to Wilhelm I on the castle-grounds, first created for it, will be completed by the monuments to the Kaiser's predecessors, and also the fine arts, literature and science find their best men honoured here in marble or in brass. In addition there are also here and there, for example in the vicinity of the National Gallery and in the Tiergarten, plastic works erected in the open air having no reference to persons and relying only on their value as works of art for their effect. It may calmly be admitted, that several among the Berlin monuments are failures — but what breaches of taste has Paris not committed in this respect! And we really prefer, among a large number of monuments to have a few a little less good, than, like London, to possess as good as no public works of plastic art at all.

To the beautifying of Berlin belongs also the transformation of the Tiergarten from a wood, offering a place of refuge to all loose characters, into an elegant and charming

ing park. And as modern Berlin grows more and more around this green space, the Tiergarten becomes more and more the central point of the capital.

The "Zoo" forms, so to say, a part of it. The abbreviation "Zoo" means more than a saving of time, it is a

of youth and of the poorer classes, that have arisen in recent years; also a strong tower of science is the technical highschool at Charlottenburg. And not far from it rises the stately building of the high school for music and the plastic arts, the new home of the Royal Library and of the

Archives is half ready and in use; the other half is growing up "Unter den Linden", the Märkische Museum is a most excellent example of modern architecture resting on the best traditions of the ancient — in short every where in old Berlin a new life is blooming.

Here we may well find room for a remark which the Roosavalt exchange professor made to a reporter at the recent Washington celebration in the American embassy at Berlin. Mr. Smith said (according to the Berliner Lokalanzeiger): "The American colony fortunately recognises more and more what enormous possibilities Berlin offers it; here it finds just what it seeks and makes use of, better than anywhere else in Europe. For the American colony does not consist of business men but of artists who are at home in Berlin."

The number of theatres has also enormously increased. It is astonishing how many temples Thalia and Melpomene possess in this city. And nevertheless zealous sacrifice



Berlin, Zoological Garden: Elephant House

token of love and intimacy like the familiar abbreviations of personal names. The Berliner loves his Zoo and is proud of it. And justly so, for this park of natural science and sociability is perhaps the most magnificent establishment of its kind in the world. Over 1400 different species of mammalia and birds live in the peculiar dwellings, in themselves worth seeing, overshadowed by splendid trees. And on the terraces with 10000 seats in the open air, in the concert halls with 9000 sheltered places, the residents and their guests assemble gladly round a faithful tribe of regular visitors to the Zoo. The new exhibition-halls finally, comprising 12 500 square yards and able to hold 25 000 persons are the biggest halls of modern Berlin.

The alterations in the architectural conditions in old Berlin since the turn of the century are considerable and prove that the prodigious progress of the suburbs has been accompanied by no retrograde movement of the mother city. Not only numerous splendid private and business houses, hotels, banks, etc. have sprung up, but also the municipal, government and imperial buildings have all been considerably enlarged and rejuvenated. There may be named the three houses of parliament — Reichstag, Landtag and Herren-

haus —, the imperial stables, the patent-office, the imperial hygienic department, the new municipal offices, etc. Berlin may be particularly proud of the many most excellently planned and exemplarily fitted up new erections devoted to the education

is made to the Muses in them all.

That brings me to a special trait in the character of modern Berlin; scarcely anywhere can people work more intensively than in this largest city of Germany, but on the



Potsdam: Pleasure Garden and Town Castle

(Published by the Neuen Photographischen Gesellschaft A. G. Steglitz-Berlin)

other hand scarcely anywhere is the life more intensely "fast". A glance from the Warschauer bridge towards evening when the factories and offices are emptying, or a walk across the Potsdamer Platz an hour or two after midnight — what a

contrast and yet what a unison in the life-tempo! — Through its pleasure resorts, from the Royal theatre and the Court opera down to the dancing rooms in the Friedrichstadt, Berlin first became a resort for foreigners. In Berlin there is no boredom, least of all for him who following the advice of Cassius has "put money in his purse".

How many strangers annually visit the instructive and entertaining town of course can not even be estimated. During the last five years an average per year of one and one half million visitors has been reported to the police, among them being more than 500,000 Americans, and from these numbers are omitted all those staying with friends or relatives. It is certainly a matter of course, but may nevertheless be expressly mentioned here, that the development of the hotel accommodation has kept pace with this increase in the number of visitors.

It is very important for the provincial and foreign visitors to notice one remarkable characteristic of Berlin society which will certainly be looked upon by them as an advantage; I mean the tolerance of our seasons, the trifling degree of exclusiveness practised by our "upper ten". Here again a foreigner may serve as witness for my assertion.

Hermann Bahr, the gifted Vienna poet remarked to a questioner some weeks ago as to

the social difference between Vienna and Berlin: "Here in Berlin the society has something grand and free, something liberal, it brings the heterogeneous elements together. With us in Vienna cliques rule and the people of individual professions who associate with one another, subdivide themselves again into cliques".

Certainly large-hearted liberality has its disadvantages but in no case for the strangers.

When speaking of Berlin society one phenomenon must be remarked upon, which is unmistakably obvious to the unprejudiced but sharp-sighted observer; the Berlin life shows constantly more and more cultivation. I do not mean snobbism, but actual social and esthetic

cultivation. That is less easy to prove than to feel. And I will also willingly admit, that this satisfactory development is still frequently in the germ. But there it is, unmistakably.

It would indeed be strange if it were otherwise. There is first the effect of the numerous artists and literary people who, after the French fashion, are more and more attracted by the metropolis, and then comes the influence of the Court. All the world knows, I would almost say, that Kaiser Wilhelm loves to break through the iron ring which, in accordance with the old Prussian traditions, isolates the Court of Berlin socially. Men of the worlds of industry and high finance have often obtained the ear of the monarch and certainly not to the injury of the general well-being. Also citizens of the American union, whose names are not to be found in "Gotha", have had the gates of the Castle at Berlin opened to them on many an occasion. I scarcely



Potsdam-Sanssouci: Great Terrace in front of the Castle
(Published by the Neuen Photographischen Gesellschaft A. G. Steglitz-Berlin)



Potsdam-Sanssouci: View in the Sicilian Garden
(Published by the Neuen Photographischen Gesellschaft A. G. Steglitz-Berlin)

need to refer to the American voyage of Prince Heinrich to substantiate the statement that his imperial brother understands how to value the forces which have raised free America to her present greatness.

This trait of the German emperor, so singularly connected with an obvious tendency to the romantic,

known to all the world I termed modernity: I believe the same predicate might also be applied to the already discussed characteristics of the "Berlin of to-day".

On the other hand, it is by no means world-wide knowledge and not even known to many Germans, that the imperial capital city which attracts us by so many charms, can show in its environs landscape attractions of a quite peculiar nature. A great service is rendered to the visitor in Berlin when he is advised to make himself acquainted with the melancholy beauties of the Havelland pine forests, with the charms of the lakes in the Spree wood, with the unpretentious grace of the Märkisch brick architecture. If you say, how does this come in under the title "Berlin of to-day"? Well, because although centuries old, it is really a discovery of the last decades. The pens of a Fontene and e Trinius, the pencil of a Leistikow were the finger-posts indicating these hidden treasures. The convents Lehnin and Chorin, the castles of Rheinsberg, Königswusterhausen, etc., the deer-hunted forests round the Werbellin lake, the cheerful splendour of the Märkisch Switzerland — all offering excursions well worth the trouble!

Berlin has still indeed its best in its nearest vicinity,

Potsdam,

embowered in green, lighted up by sparkling waves, the summer-seat of the Kaiser. The two residences are connected with each other by one single gigantic park. And in this park, blue lakes wind e serpentine course — Wannsee, Schlechensee, Nikolasee, etc. Lines of gleaming white or coloured villas, all creations of this young century. Potsdam itself is one

large garden in which the castles and castle-parks of the Hohenzollerns — Neues Palais, Sanssouci, Babelsberg, Marmorpalais, Glienicke, Charlottenhof — only represent especially well-kept parts. For Potsdam all the Hohenzollerns have done so much that there remained little more to do for the reigning scions of the proud house to-day. The spirit of the Great Elector and of the great king may still be observed, the picture of the military king lives before us in the Lustgarten, exercising his giant recruits; Friedrich Wilhelm III and queen Louise with their unfortunate and their fortunate son — all these figures have left their traces behind them in Potsdam. The clearest of all are certainly those of the "Alte Fritz", his Sanssouci alone would make Potsdam the most popular resort of excursionists out of the imperial capital.

But William II has also done his share towards the splendour of Potsdam and particularly by adopting the place as the true home of himself and his family and by allowing a part of the court and military life of his reign to be enacted there. The manner in which the Kaiser and his family live in their Havel residence has something about it of the confidential character which in the smaller princely courts binds rulers and citizens together.

Potsdam—Berlin: in these two names we have a picture of the Brandenburg—Prussian—German history! Truly, we cannot better come to e comprehension of the peculiar development of the new Germany than by motoring over from the peaceful terraced garden of the "Marquis of Brandenburg" into the luxurious activity of the splendid quarter, which under the grandson of the conqueror at Sedan has risen flourishing as if by enchantment out of the Märkisch sand.

Leipsc as a Commercial City and its Fairs.

In the last decades the town of Leipsc has exhibited an unexpectedly rapid development in all directions and deserves with perfect right to be looked upon as a modern town of progress. According to the number of inhabitants — in the year 1910 the census was 585743 in contrast to 90967 in the year 1867 — it stands as one of the leading cities of the German empire. Of much greater importance however than this exterior token of its greatness is the present eminent importance of the modern Leipsc in commerce and manufactures as well as in science and the fine arts. In the general picture of the town as well as in its architecture the characteristic feature of Leipsc, its modern development, everywhere comes plainly to perception; the requirements of modern traffic, of convenience and of hygiene have caused the disappearance of many an old building, especially in the interior of the town. The constant and rapidly increasing sympathy with the international intercourse movement sufficiently proves that Leipsc now-a-days is indeed a city of foreign intercommunication.

In the province of science Leipsc, as is well known, owes its renown to its old and celebrated university, in the celebration of the 500 years' jubilee of which the whole scientific world at home and abroad took part. Through the Supreme Court of the Empire it has become the seat of the highest German court of justice. As a musical city Leipsc also occupies an eminent position. The two cradles of the art of music in it, the Royal Conservatorium and the Gewandhaus have always exercised a

very powerful attraction on students at home and abroad. But Leipsc is a tower of strength not only for science and music but for other arts as well. The two town theatres, which from the year 1912 will be under private management, are of very high artistic renown. Five municipal museums, the Museum of the Plastic arts in the Augustusplatz, the Ethnological and Geographical Museums, which as well as the Applied Art Museum have found accommodation in the Grassi-Museum, and finally the Town Historical Museum in the old Town Hall, all contain art treasures of



Leipsc: New Town Hall

the very highest value, among them being the most important creations of Klinger, Böcklin, Leibl, Segantini etc.; the town library also with its precious articles and rare works is well worth seeing. The promenades and parklike gardens beautified by numerous fine works of plastic art are called the pride of Leipzig, although perhaps even above

of the Graphic Arts is likewise planned. The town also intends at last to avail itself of the so-called Elster meadows in the suburbs, in order to form a great water basin or lake, something like the Hamburg Binnen-Alster.

The main importance of Leipzig, as is the case with every great modern city, lies in the province of economy and



Leipzig: Augustusplace with the Meuse Fountain, the New Theatre and the General Post-office

them stand the glorious town woods which extend right into the city itself and in the cultivation of which the highest emphasis has been laid upon the preservation of the landscape scenery in all its beauty. The south municipal cemetery with its newly erected crematorium, a really eminent architectural creation, has also the character of a public park or garden. Leipzig can also point to original and distinctive ancient architectural monuments, for example the Renaissance building of the old Town Hall, recently re-built, renovated and beautified. In the last decades however, numerous new monumental edifices have also arisen, of which here, the Supreme Court of the Empire and the new Town Hall with the administrative offices may be specially indicated.

Nor must we omit to mention that the new Central Railway Station at Leipzig is rapidly approaching completion. The opening of this station will be a highly important occurrence for the entire commercial and traffic conditions of the city; in the matter of space alone, the new buildings will surpass those of any other railway station on the continent of Europe. The completion of the National-Battle (1813) Monument (Völkerschlachtdenkmal) is expected in the year 1913 and will be, it is said, in its imposing grandeur and artistic treatment one of the most eminent creations of monumental art ever seen. — Leipzig also enjoys a constantly increasing amount of consideration as a city of Exhibitions and Congresses. In the year 1913 a great international Exhibition of Architecture (Baufach-Ausstellung), as well as the 12th German Gymnastic Festival, will be held within its walls. For the year 1914 an international Exhibition

will be the object of the following article to delineate in broad outlines a general picture of Leipzig as a manufacturing, a commercial and a "fair" city.

The transition to manufacturing on a large scale in Leipzig has been rapidly accomplished along the entire front of the industrial life.

The entire picture of the industrial development stands out in bold relief on contrasting the numbers of factories and of factory hands in the years 1882, 1895 and 1907. In Leipzig the

	number of principal works amounted to:	the number of persons employed in them amounted to:
in the year 1882	9940	42 359
" " " 1895	17 508	96 081
" " " 1907	20 355	146 506

In every large city, in addition to those branches of manufacture chiefly occupied in ministering to local requirements, there are usually a number of others taking into their plan of operations the entire European continent, and some few whose market is the whole world.

Among the industrial branches of Leipzig it is customary — and justly so — to name as highest on the list the graphic arts with their numerous special ramifications, for example book-printing, photogravure, lithographic-copper-plate and music-engraving, type-founding, brass-rule and type-making, lithographic, chromo-lithographic, xylographic, galvanoplastic- and graphic-institutes, coloured and fancy-paper manufacture etc. All these branches stand in direct relation to the Leipzig book-trade and owe to it their origin and their great expansion, of course also reacting on it with

favourable results. Bookbinding as well is closely allied with the polygraphic arts. With the extension of the publishing trade in general and especially with the only recently increasing demand in Germany for bound books, such as have for many years been the fashion in England, France and America, the number and size of bookbinding establishments has also naturally increased. In Leipzig, according to the latest census, there are 276 large bookbinding works employing 7263 persons; 9 of these works employed between 201 and 1000 people. — Engineering works also form a prominent feature in the industrial life of Leipzig with their various special or closely connected branches such as iron-founding, agricultural machine manufacture, electric works, the building of transmission plants, steam-machines, motors, cotton-spinning and other machines for the textile industry, printing machines, paper and woodworking and toolmaking machines, wire-cable lines, armature and fitting works, bicycle manufacture, clock and watch manufacture etc. — The productions of the Leipzig musical instrument makers are celebrated throughout the world and not only the pianoforte, organ, harmonium and orchestration works but also those for automatic musical and speaking apparatus; the latter are distributed on a most extensive scale both through Germany and abroad by means of the Leipzig fairs.

The textile-industry has attained a high degree of development in Leipzig; the city boasts of wool-carding works, wool and worsted spinning-mills, cotton-mills, canvas weaving-mills, jute spinning and weaving-mills, as well as knitting-works, embroidery, lace and ruche or quilling-makers. According to the census of the year 1907 the textile-industry comprised 826 principal works employing 11838 persons; 4 works alone employ more than 1000 people each and in 8 mills there work between 201 and 1000 persons in each. Further branches of industry in Leipzig worthy of mention are: The metal and machine manufacture; carriage-building; tinware goods manufacture; iron-safe and depot building; chemical works; paper manufacture; pestle-board and mill-board works; indie-rubber works; the wood-trade: the furniture manufacture, the picture-frame etc. works; the provision and articles of enjoyment trade: beer-brewing; cocoa and chocolate manufacture; coffee-roasting; preserves manufacture; mineral-water, liqueur and essence making; also

the whole tobacco-industry; the clothing-industry: the manufacture of reedy-made clothes and linen, the preparation of artificial flowers and ornamental feathers, furrier's work and shoe manufacture.

Among the firms carrying on business here are quite a large number that enjoy a worldwide reputation.



Leipzig: Town Trading Hall

The economic life of Leipzig receives its typical stamp from its comprehensive and highly developed wholesale intermediary trade. And just as in the manufacturing industry of Leipzig the highest rank belongs by right to the graphic arts, so in the trading life, the book-trade, which stands in immediate relationship with them, undoubtedly assumes the first position. The book-trade in Leipzig has attained a height and an expansion, which entitles the town to the unchallenged title of the capital of the German book-market, the sphere of interest of which, as is well-known, extends far over the frontiers of the empire. The present renown of Leipzig as the high tower of the German book-trade is based partly upon the brilliant representation of the book-publishing trade and partly upon the commission business, forming the principal support of the entire book-trade, which has developed itself most rapidly to a high degree of efficiency. Almost every firm in the German book-trade has at present its commission agent in Leipzig. Of course, in addition to the publishing-houses and the commission-booksellers there are also the other branches of the trade to be found at Leipzig, for instance the ready money retail booksellers, the ordinary retail booksellers, the second-hand booksellers, the fine art dealers and the music sellers.

The Leipzig fur or peltry trade has raised itself to a positively international importance. The wholesale furrier firms at present established in Leipzig are the greatest and

most important in the entire trade and are looked upon as the supporters of the trade of the world in their branch.

Every year three peltry fairs are held at Leipzig. The new-year's fair opens the fur season; at its intersections



Leipzig: Central Railway Station, to be opened 1913—1914

take place especially in American and Russian goods. Then, after the Leipzig dealers have provided themselves at foreign fairs or auctions with stocks of all kinds of furs the Easter fair, the most important of all the fur or peltry fairs, takes place at Leipzig. Every

foreign land is represented among the buyers at this fair. The third fair occurring in Leipzig at Michaelmas is chiefly attended by German purchasers.

In order to complete the entire picture of the Leipzig trade, the following branches of the wholesale business must be emphasised as especially worthy of remark: the wholesale wool trade, the cloth trade, worsted trade, manufactured-goods trade, leather trade, bristle-trade, hide and skin trade, the trade in agricultural raw produce and manufactures, the products of the mining and engineering industries, the wholesale trade in clocks, watches and appliances, in colours, chemicals, drugs etc. Also the export agency business has acquired a firm footing in Leipzig and is represented by a number of respectable houses.

An important share in the expansion of the trade and manufactures of Leipzig must also be ascribed to the highly developed banking and forwarding businesses.

The history of the town of Leipzig is most closely connected with the Leipzig fairs. One characteristic of the development of the latter is observable in the fact that about the middle of the nineteenth century the old merchandise fairs for a great number of articles were gradually transformed into sample fairs, which at present almost exclusively rule the traffic at the fairs. The goods themselves are no longer exhibited there, but only samples of them, according to which the orders are given and taken. In this manner the Leipzig fairs deal at present especially with the productions of the ceramic art, with glass, metal, wood, haberdashery, paper, leather, india-rubber, basket-ware, fancy goods, toys, musical instruments and with a number of other allied branches of industry. This modern sample trade at the fairs, which exclusively serves the wholesale trade, evinces an unexpectedly rapid development and has become an arrangement which not only interposes powerfully in all phases of the national economic life, but has also aroused an active interest and a constantly increasing participation by all foreign countries. The Leipzig fairs have assumed a perfectly international character, more clearly imprinted upon them from one fair to the other. They take place now twice a year, in spring and in autumn and each lasts a week. The Michaelmas fair of 1911 will commence on the 27th August, the next Easter early fair on the 4th March 1912.

The number of exhibitors amounted to:

in the year	at the Easter early fair	at the Michaelmas fair
1900	2317	2453
1901	2634	2537
1902	2659	2780
1903	2658	2776
1904	2779	2840
1905	2930	3101
1906	3159	3275
1907	3358	3365
1908	3501	3438
1909	3444	3606
1910	3689	3741

The number of purchasing firms at the sample stores, as far as was ascertained (of whom also the great majority attend both fairs) amounted

in the year	1900	to 4808
" " "	1901	5586
" " "	1902	6401
" " "	1903	7534
" " "	1904	8332
" " "	1905	9105
" " "	1906	9886
" " "	1907	10618
" " "	1908	11034
" " "	1909	11722
" " "	1910	12359

Of the ascertained 12359 purchasers in 1910 there fell to the German empire, according to their nationality 9367 and to foreign countries 2992

apportioned as follows: Bohemia 547, the rest of Austria 537, Hungary 168, Holland and Luxemburg 277, Great Britain and Ireland 252, Russia (including 23 from Finland) 221, Denmark 194, Switzerland 173, France 172, Belgium 108, Sweden 88, Italy 70, the Balkan peninsula 54, Norway 40, Spain and Portugal 8, North America 73, Central and South America 22, Asia, Africa and Australia 8. Considered absolutely, the number of purchasers from abroad may seem trifling in comparison with those from Germany itself. As however the orders given by the foreign purchasers are regularly very



Leipzig: Old Town Hall

extensive ones, we can admit that the share taken by foreign countries in the Leipzig fairs is very considerable indeed.

The principal work of preparation for the fairs is done by the exhibitors themselves in the preparation and arrangement of the sample collections. A large measure of the success of the fair for the exhibitors is dependent upon this work. Great care is taken for the suitable exhibition of the samples, not only in the municipal fair-palaces especially erected for that purpose but also in similar private buildings and other available halls. In the possession of the town there are two of these great fair-palaces, the Town Sale-rooms (Städtisches Kaufhaus) and the newly erected Town Trading Hall (Städtischer Handelshof). All these fair-palaces are situated quite close together, the entire fair traffic being concentrated within very narrow limits. The exhibitor himself takes some of the necessary steps to advise the body of purchasers that he is represented at the Leipzig fair, but this is mainly effected by the fair-committee of the Leipzig chamber of commerce in publishing the "Official Directory to the Leipzig Fair". This work as a book of reference for the purchasers at the fair and the "Index of Purchasers frequenting the Leipzig Fairs" also published annually by the fair committee of the Leipzig chamber of commerce, represent the main connecting links of the traffic between exhibitors and buyers. Seventeen thousand copies of the "Official Directory to the Leipzig Fair" were published in the last issue.

In the constantly increasing numbers of the purchasers as well as of the exhibitors from home and abroad, the urgent conviction of the importance of the Leipzig fairs for buying

and selling finds its numerical expression in ever widening circles. The advantages both for buyers and sellers of regularly attending these fairs are manifold. For the exhibitor who meets at the fair a large number of purchasers simultaneously, sending in to Leipzig represents an excellent means of disposing of his goods and relieves him entirely or in part from other expensive processes, such as the sending out of travellers. To the purchaser the stocks of samples at the fair offer, in their discriminating arrangement, the best opportunity of informing himself rapidly as to the entire position of the branch of industry interesting to him with its specialities and novelties and at the same time of forming a judgment as to the efficiency of the individual manufacturers. The immediate personal relations between manufacturer and buyer at the Leipzig fair are for both parties of inestimable value and can be cherished and

promoted through no other institution in the world to the same extent as through the periodical meetings at the Leipzig sample fairs.

The many hundred years existence of the Leipzig fairs offers a certain security for their permanence. However, it is not alone on the preservation of the Leipzig fairs but on their further extension that all concerned, in Germany as well as abroad, have the greatest interest. The politico-economical problem here offered for solution is of extraordinary significance and affords a wide field of many sided activity and responsibility: the question effects a very valuable inheritance which the present generation has entered upon and which it should hand down to posterity in the same vital and flourishing form. The Town Council of the City of Leipzig and the Fair Committee of the Leipzig Chamber of Commerce share in this task.

The International Hygiene Exhibition Dresden, 1911.

Health is the greatest treasure on earth, health for the individual and for the race is the end after which all true philanthropists yearn and strive, has been the ardent wish of all past times. In history, in the legends and fairy tales of fountains of health, of healing waters and miraculous drinks, of enchanted gardens, castles and mills, in which the old became fresh and young again, in all these we encounter the passionate longing of mankind for health and beauty, the hope that there may be a secret power in the world, able to heal the sick and the infirm, to make the ugly, old and deformed young and well-shaped and to guide mankind into a cheerful and harmonious existence.

Something of this yearning hope, of this beatific faith has also filled those who have conceived the idea of a World Exhibition of United Hygienics in our days. Hundreds of men met together, statesmen, administrative officials, doctors, pedagogues and philanthropists, to assist in realising this tremendous thought. Everything that hitherto in the great wide world had been invented and tested for the protection of human health, everything that anywhere, even in the remotest corner of the earth, had been imagined to preserve mankind from sickness and suffering, every arrangement and every measure tending to the improvement of the circumstances of life, to the increase of bodily vigour and pleasure in existence, to security against dangers, all these things were to be brought together in one town in one single great show, out of which should grow blessing and healing for all mankind. The invitation went out to all nations to co-operate in this great work of cultivation, in this act of peace, and one nation after another reported itself promptly and gladly as willing to participate.

For years the work grew quietly under the hands of 3000 of the most important hygienists and more and more the material increased. As if of itself the organisation resulted in a division into five great sections.

In a popular section which appeals to the public at large and comprises the entire district of hygienics for the individual man, it is intended to make clear to the visitor

how the human body is created and how its organs exercise their functions. It is hoped in that way to incite people to consider to what injury they have unknowingly daily hitherto exposed themselves, in what an utterly unsuitable way they have often lived and nourished themselves and how they may do better in future. All the exhibits will be intelligible to the merest layman. The comprehension of the visitor will not be troubled by things which do not interest him and for which he has not had the necessary instruction.

In particular the need to know: "how can we nourish ourselves rationally?" will be replied to in the most explicit and detailed manner. Provisions will be shown in hundreds of examples not only in their composition and their nutritive value but also with their prices attached, as in truth with the majority of mankind the latter is the deciding point in the consideration whether provisions are suitable or not.

The scientific section will provide the material which interests principally the expert. Where doctors, hygienists, professional men and administrative

officials go to pursue their studies, exhibits have been provided for, which assume a perfect understanding of the subject and exclude everything superfluous which the expert already knows.

The historical section will represent the history of hygienics from the earliest antiquity up to our own times and will excite special interest on account of it being the first time that the history of hygienics has ever been related connectedly.

To sport, as an important factor in matters of health, specially large space has been allotted in this exhibition. Besides a special section, sport is also represented by a number of first-class sporting organisations in which the champions from all parts of the world and the most important home and foreign-sport associations will take part. In a sport laboratory, here for the first time shown in action, the operation of sport on the human organism will be tested in all directions.

The manufacturing industry has evinced special interest in this exhibition. It wished specially to show the



The International Hygiene Exhibition Dresden:
Principal Entrance with Offices and Reception Building

public just once that the ever increasing necessity for healthier conditions of life has left its traces on industry also and that the manufacturers have understood in the production of their articles how to satisfy all hygienic requirements. The manufacturing industry therefore, which is classified in fifteen sub-

Exhibition. The imperial government, the governments of the confederated states, the town authorities and communities all act energetically together to help to bring the great work to completion and the foreign states France, Austria, Russia, Brazil, Japan, China and Switzerland have reported their



Dresden: Principal Place of the Exhibition, left the Reception Building, right the Offices

sections in the exhibition programme, has taken the opportunity to show itself as extensively and completely as possible in all its branches, so that the visitor to the exhibition will be able to see entire works and working plants in operation before him.

Never has any exhibition laid claim to the interest of the entire world to such an extent as the International Hygiene

extensive participation and have had their own palaces, mostly in the architectural style of their country, erected in the magnificent Hercules Avenue which, with a considerable part of the Royal Gardens, has been placed at the disposal of the exhibition by the King of Saxony; the result will be a "Rue des Nations" of rare grandeur.



View of Dresden with Friedrich August Bridge, Roman Catholic Court Church, left the House of Parliament, right the Royal Picture Gallery

If we glance through the piers of the buildings intended to accommodate the International Hygiene Exhibition, we recognise at once one grand common characteristic pervading the entire exhibition. The peaces, designed by twenty-one different architects, show a unity of style, creating a most brilliant effect. Nowhere is ostentation or overloading observable, nowhere too conspicuous colouring which could cause the eyes to wander. All the buildings show a monumental sim-

many, Dresden has attained a renown as a resort for strangers and foreigners which perhaps scarcely any other German city has acquired. This year however, through the International Hygiene Exhibition, Dresden will form the centre of interest for the whole civilised world. More than 300 congresses and meetings of home and foreign associations will hold their sittings in Dresden on account of the international exhibition, visits on a great scale and of every



The International Hygiene Exhibition Dresden: Inner Room of the Hall for Settlement and Dwelling

licity and repose, a sort of classic purity, which effect the spectator like a solemn admonition and make the hygiene exhibition one of the most architecturally beautiful exhibitions the world has yet seen.

Dresden was and is the town which sees every year a great stream of distinguished and cultivated foreigners of all nationalities within its walls. Celebrated through the whole world for the beauty of its adjacent scenery and for its rich artistic life, favoured by its central position in Ger-

many, Dresden has attained a renown as a resort for strangers and foreigners which perhaps scarcely any other German city has acquired. This year however, through the International Hygiene Exhibition, Dresden will form the centre of interest for the whole civilised world. More than 300 congresses and meetings of home and foreign associations will hold their sittings in Dresden on account of the international exhibition, visits on a great scale and of every

Chemnitz.

Out of times remote, when still the old Erzgebirg smithy romances lived, out of those times is derived the graceful legend of the journeyman smith, whom many in the land blamed as rough and sooty, but those who knew him better liked him well; they knew that under the leather apron there beat a heart of gold and that the horny hand understood also how to handle precious jewels; they saw that the mossy wood sent its greetings down into the dark smithy and that the gracious sun wove a luminous glimmer round the head of the swinger of the hammer. This legend suits Chemnitz to a heir.

The name of that city awakens in many people perfectly one-sided ideas. He who is not initiated into the true character of the metropolis of the Erzgebirge, who thinks only of the rough sooty "Saxon Manchester", he who hears the echo of resonant blows of the hammer, of whizzing machines,

has visions of steaming boilers, revolving wheels and restless, heressed men. But of the many beauties, the intimate charms of the city, he knows nothing.

Many strangers stand astounded before the evidence of the almost unexampled development of a town, the population of which has increased in three decades from 95 000 to in round numbers 300 000. The narrow boundaries are burst, flourishing suburbs extend far and wide, although, in the old town, splendid modern erections arise on the foundations of the old ones. Imposing architecture, stately public buildings, private palaces, lines of animated streets captivate the senses.

The traveller receives of course his first impression at the railway station, a gigantic hall of simple but imposing form of expression. The experts declare unanimously that this station, in respect to practical arrangement, must rank as the ideal one. The way down the Karolastrasse leads us

past richly coloured flower beds and there a stately town picture is unfolded to our view — the Königsplatz encircled by magnificent buildings. On the right rises the Petri church with its elegant Gothic brick structure; those going nearer to it stand directly opposite the graceful façade of the new town theatre, which is connected with the König Albert Museum, forming the left side of the square, by an effective arrangement of gate end viaduct communication. The "Kunst-hütte" Society, very successful in artistic organisation, has its home here.

The visitor must contemplate this Königsplatz, which is adorned by the celebrated "Four Seasons" sculptured from Schilling's originals, most attentively, in order to be able fully to absorb the impression of these monumental buildings.

On the right the Schillerplatz runs into it, over the roofs of which the old massive building of the Spinning Mills Company is visible, while the Royal Technical States Academy, a mental arena for zealous students, confers a characteristic background on the east side of the Platz. Passing the unassuming monument to the Electoral Prince "Father August" we wender down the Königsstrasse between fine modern houses with beautiful shops to where, at the end of a line of streets continued diagonally, the new, proudly towering Town Hall forms a commanding and picturesque prospect. The historical erbourd alleys, reminding us of their prototypes in Padua and Bologna, are no more, but yet are finely brought out in the new gardens again. The Town Hall with its picturesque Renaissance gables forms a harmonious ensemble of houses of various periods — an ensemble the grand outline of which astonishes us on the one hand, while the more closely examining eye is gladdened by the many lovingly carried out ideas of a playful fancy. Three monuments hold watch and ward here, one of Kaiser Wilhelm I and one of each of his peledins Bismarck and Moltke. Behind the Town-hall stands the venerable Jakobi church with an interesting Gothic choir; the tower is, in the fashion of the Italian Campanile, built almost separete from the body of the church.

The present article being intended only to furnish a general view of the city, it is impossible to do more than point out in a summary manner all the costly architectural treasures of smaller compass, the old porticos, the monuments, the splashing fountains and many other things. Only the beautiful Saxonie fountain with its allegorical figures "Smithy and Spinning Mill" (the ornament of the Horse Market) and the "Monument to Victory" in front of the old town theatre may be specially mentioned.

Much might also be added of the noble ecclesiastical edifices in the Gothic and Romanesque styles, of numerous palatial official and school buildings, of imposing business establishments, of the fashionable quarter of Kassberg, of the Crematorium, a vaulted building of classic dignity — but we must content ourselves with this sketch, simply indicating how much the sights of Chemnitz always fructify the interest anew. We must not overlook the Cestle lake with its emerald island full of pelms and aviaries, while high above it, on a green eminence, stands the Castle church with the splendid sculptures of its portico and a celebrated "group of hostages."

The Küchwald, a shady forest park, spreads efer its leafy green arches. The town park with charming bits of landscape offers relaxation chiefly to the inhabitants of the southwestern quarter of the city, while on the other hand the Zeisig wood greets the serrated shapies of the city from afar.

Several regiments are garrisoned in Chemnitz and diversify still more the many coloured life of the city. The sport also, which is here followed up with zeal, brings a quite unusual brilliancy into the social picture and may be pursued even in winter, owing to the exciting proximity of the snow-clad mountains. Wherever we may turn our eyes we find vigorous activity and cheerful enjoyment in healthy alternation. And everyone feels happy among these frank and open-hearted people, who go about their business here and at the same time retain a genuine feeling for all that is beautiful.



Chemnitz: Königsplatz with Town Theatre and Museum

The East of Germany.

By Josef Buchhorn, Berlin.

A Flemish "Volkslied" of the middle ages sings: "To the Eastland will we ride, to the Eastland will we go", and sings it so enthusiastically out into the wide world as to give expression to a yearning of the German people who at that time speed their pinions over the Oder and the Weichsel. This yearning led the German orders under Hermann von Salze in 1226 into the field against the heathen Pruzzen and in his foot-steps colonists of every description settled on the two great waterways; — at present that pass-word seems to have lost its rallying power. The official who is transferred from the west to the east, the man of a free profession who is constrained by better conditions of work and payment to exchange his residence in the south for one somewhere in the east — they all unwillingly end with anxious hearts "ride to the east", they feel as if they were banished and must go mourning all their days far from all cultivation and pleasure in life. Yet if we meet the same men two or three years later end ask about their impression, we find them all full of enthusiasm and unwilling to leave the east

German soil again, neither the man from the west nor the man from the south.

Certainly, the proud Rhine with its high-climbing adjacent hills and its luxuriantly overgrown ruins of castles does not easily find its equal. Sunshine and hilarity are his special notes. But the gloomy breadth of the Weichsel, on whose banks the old brown brick castles and churches of the order look out menacingly like defiant sentinels on the enemy's frontier, have also their particular beauty and are in their own way as peculiar and as charming as the rapid water of the proud Rhine. The summits of the Giant Mountains need not be ashamed beside the highlands of the Black Forest. The wonders of the Swabian lake, the Lake of Constance, in their closeness and fullness affect us really confusedly. The coasts of east and west Prussia with the fully loaded steamers and sailing-ships which they send out into the distance, carry our fancy out of narrow limits into a wider horizon, and foreign lands with foreign people and a foreign cultivation hover above the senses of those

who lie dreaming among the downs of the Frische or Kurische Nehrung and watch the giant ships plunging into the blue mist of the horizon. The beauties and peculiarities on which the landscapes in the heart of Germany, in its south and west pride themselves, can easily find a counterpart in the entire east as it extends from Memel and Königsberg via Elbing and Dantzig, Bromberg and Posen to Breslau and Brieg and even down to Kattowitz. The one points to the Rhenish-Westphalian manufacturing district and asks proudly and conscious of victory where there is in all Germany a strip of land representing a similar fullness of economic value? The Silesian indicates the Gleiwitz works which built the first coke blasting furnaces in Prussia, points to Tarnowitz where at the lead-works of Friedrichgrube the first steam-engine in Germany was put up, mentions names like Beuthen and Königshütte and smiles up at the giant chimneys which there and elsewhere are visible evidence of the struggles of his country people to gain the treasures of the earth. Where in the east can we find such a cosy peaceful corner as the domesticity of the Berg-Land? Whoever has once trodden the maidenly-austere district of the Kessubian Switzerland westward from Dantzig and penetrated into its ecclesiastically exalted forest peace, has wandered through its silent lake scenery is not afraid to reply. Down on the Rhine the German mightily proclaims from the Niederweld the last step on the road leading to German unity and from the banks of the Nogat the proud Merienburg preaches of the commencement of the glories of our race, preaches of a hot tough struggle which conquered the soil only



Königsberg: Kaiser Wilhelm Place with Royal Castle

foot by foot, the soil over which to-day flutters the banner of the empire welded together by long fighting. It preaches also of the victory and death of the German glories of chivalry, both accepted with the same stoicism, preaches of victories like that of Rudeau who under Winrich von Kniprode brought the opposition of the Lithuanians to an abrupt end, preaches of defeats like that of Tannenberg where with the Grand-master Ulrich von Jungingen the decisive breach in the over-reaching power of the German knights was made.

The province of east Prussia is narrowly connected with the history of the Prussian State, its prosperity and its adversity. In

Königsberg

the third residence city of the Hohenzollerns, the first Prussian king in the year 1701 put the golden crown upon his head and in 1801 in the same town homage was paid to the sovereign who in three victorious campaigns proclaimed Prussia's glory to the stars and as the first emperor took into his firm hands the sceptre so fortunate for North and South Germany. Other pictures emerge out of the darkness of the past when the names Memel and Tilsit are heard; to Memel, the most northerly city of our fetherland, fled the Prussian king Friedrich Wilhelm III and queen Louise in those unhappy years 1806 and 1807, when the hosts of the first Napoleon overran the Prussian provinces and that horrible peace was concluded in Tilsit which at the end of that unlucky war deprived Prussia of the half of all its provinces.

But the names of some east Prussian towns blaze brightly out of the darkness of those days like illuminated fingerposts: Heilsberg, where Prussian and Russian troops maintained themselves successfully against the generally victorious marshals of the emperor, Soult and Murat, and Prussian-Eylau where the Prussian corps under L'Estocq decided the celebrated February fights in favour of the Allies.

East Prussia is a district showing marvels to the tourists from the south and west of the German empire which are accompanied by a certain joy of discovery, marvels such as, for example, are enclosed in the green forests twilight of the Mazovian lakes, marvels unveiled by the Nehrung-surf, where the soft sea-voices of the Haff coast are overpowered by the stronger groundtones of the driving Baltic.

Even more than in the east Prussian lands the stream of visitors crowds into the west Prussian districts. Kranz on the Kurische Nehrung is indeed a watering-place which may correspond to Kahl-

berg on the Frische Nehrung, but both must give way before the charms of Zoppot, another watering-place in the Dantzig bay. And it is certain that on the entire Baltic coast no competition can make head against this singularly beautiful spot of earth, neither Swinemünde nor Warnemünde nor whatever each of the summer-residences of the German bathing guests may all be called. In Zoppot the forest runs down to the sea and its idyllic landscapes make frames for the spurs of the Ural-Baltic highlands. And close beside the worldly life of this corner of the earth stands the Maria church of Dantzig and the slender silhouette of its Town Hall; close beside the "carpe diem" sounds the reflective "quondam erat".

Dantzig

is indebted for a part of its attractions to Zoppot and the latter is mainly frequented because a culture and art-historical trip can be made from it through a town which, except Nuremberg, is the only one in all Germany which



Dantzig: Frauenasse with Maria Church

in respect to its history and its buildings, the former being connected with the Orders, the Poles, the Pope and the Hansa and the latter through heaving associated the north Gothic Italian renaissance with a peculiar baroque. But in this past there resound, as also opposite in Elbing, the hammers which forge the giant ships in the building yards, ships which afterwards at sea will show to country men and foreigner alike the German war-banner and prove the most certain protection to German commerce.

Dantzic was once a sort of granary for all countries and a characteristic fact confirms its importance in this connection; the same Dantzic people who let Luther send them the magister Hänlein as reformer were addressed by the Pope as "his good friends", for his ecclesiastical state would have had to suffer hunger without their corn. Not far from Elbing, a name which the Schichau ship-building yards alone have made known in the markets of the world, our German imperial pair passes every summer a considerable number of weeks on their estate Cadinen, on their own ground and land in the quiet stillness of the country and among the circle of their farming hands. The Kaiserin is busy in kitchen and in cellar as well as in the housekeeping rooms of the individual families, the Kaiser in the potteries and brick and tile works, the productions of which have already attained a very good reputation for their excellence and for their choice artistic taste. The Kaiser also oversees the stables, cow-sheds etc. for he, as a clever landlord and careful reckoner, knows well that constant supervision of cattle and other live stock plays a great part in the balancing of his farm budget. In general the Kaiser devotes his very particular attention to the weal and woe of his eastern provinces, among which West Prussia

occupies by no means the lowest place. The recent assignment of the Crown Prince to the west Prussian army-corps as commander of the first Hussar regiment (the death's head Hussars, as their popular name goes) substantiates this statement in the most obvious manner.

The restoration of the ancient order castle of the German knights, the Marienburg, is also due to the initiative of the



Dantzic: Complete View of the Bishop's Hill

Kaiser. Nearly every year he visits their refectory end then the high halls of this castle resound with the steps of the Prussian soldiers who, as long as the emperor remains in the former stronghold, keep faithful watch in the costume of the troopers of the Order.

Wherever a journey through West Prussia may lead us we are always reminded of the German knights, the first colonists of this country; the castle ruins in Mawe and Rheden, the high-lying Culm and the castle in Marienwerder all speak of them. In Graudenz the Prussian General Courbière defended himself bravely and confidently in the unlucky year 1807 and in the casemates of the same place there languished, as a sacrifice to the Prussian reaction, Germany's greatest dialect poet Fritz Reuter.

Whoever enters the fortress of Thorn, still surrounded by the old walls of the Order and almost on the Russian frontiers, finds himself in the town which produced a Copernicus and in which Polish insolence once beheaded ten respected citizens, after a tumult arising from religious grounds, without any reason whatever, an action which has been entered in the books of history under the name the blood-bath of Thorn.

Dantzic, Elbing and Marienburg are the three points of a triangle, enclosing the most fruitful district of West Prussia, the so called Werder, marshlands with immeasurable riches in pasture and an inexhaustible fertility. We think ourselves transported to Holland, when we see in these latitudes the countless herds of black and white cattle grazing before us and when cottages and farmhouses are lost in the profusion of the golden grain.



Marienwerder: View from the Lowlands

In the southwest of the province the solitudes of the Tucheler heath attract the stranger; its wealth of timber had however been almost decimated by the Polish starosts when the country came to Prussia under Frederic the Great. One road in this solitude leading from Tuchel via Gross-

Without doubt such an idea is strengthened by buildings like the above mentioned residence castle erected by Schwechten and others like the Academy and the new theatre built by Professor Littmann of Munich. Such an idea is further strengthened by parks like the Schillerpark near the



Memel: The Present Town Hall in which King Frederick III and Queen Louisa of Prussia resided in 1807-1808

Schiewitz and Schloga to Marienwerder is called "kings road". More than one monument in marble or in brass proclaims the never resting care which the "old Fritz" displayed towards this, the newest country of his young kingdom. Moors were drained, the Schwarzwasser and the Prussia were made navigable for rafts and Brandenburg tar distillers brought to the heath to settle there.

Like West Prussia (without Dantzic and Thorn) the so called Netze district (which at present belongs to the province Posen) came also to Prussia in the first division of Poland in the year 1772. The Netze district, just the same as the others, experienced the paternal and protecting love of the great king and almost all his successors have also shown their inclination for this central point of the Ostmark. In the heart of this Ostmark in

Posen,

there rises to-day proud and self-confident an imperial palace — the residence castle, erected at a cost of over five million marks and where it is hoped one day a Prussian prince will plant his standard above its walls.

Posen is, to devote a moment to it, a pregnant example of the recruiting power of the German race; although among its 157 000 inhabitants 57% speak Polish as their native language it makes on the whole a good German impression.

residence castle and the Goethepark near the theatre. The Academy is a sort of German university, making only less demand upon the preparatory education of the students than our own universities. To describe it precisely, it is a kind of people's university, a meeting point of the intellectual and cultivated life of Posen, in fact of the entire Ostmark. This universal aim of cultivation is also served by the town theatre, the Kaiser Friedrich museum and the Kaiser Wilhelm library. The museum contains collections of natural science, antiquities and paintings of the most varied masters and the library an ample collection of scientific and entertaining works. As the government favours this focus of all the culture of the Ostmark with its never wearying attention in every particular, the municipal administration in like manner cares for the welfare of its citizens. To mention only one point: the town milk kitchen shows a brilliant example of the zeal with which a modern thinking town administration goes about its work. Its arrangements are directed to placing

perfectly immaculate milk at the disposal of the populace and thereby avoiding injury to their health and a heavy rate of infantile mortality. The results attained in this way are to be envied.

Whoever will make the acquaintance of the ancient Posen must study its churches and its palaces, must remain standing before the old Town Hall, a characteristic Renaissance edifice of the sixteenth century, bury himself in the rich treasures of the States archives and admire the ancient market-place, that shows even to-day the type of a medieval Colchian town.

This year the name of Posen will be particularly clearly heard in German countries, for within its walls will be held from



Marienburg: Castle of the Order

the beginning of May to the end of September the "East German Exhibition of Manufactures, Trade and Agriculture", which will bear witness to the spirit of enterprise and the efficiency of the citizens of Posen and of the inhabitants of the east German provinces, not omitting those of Silesia.

West Prussia and Posen were gained for the State of Prussia by the diplomatic ability of Frederick the Great but

Silesia

he won by the sword, in three self-sacrificing wars, the third of which lasted for seven years, seven years of hopes and disappointments, of alternating defeats and

the powerful sentences of the proclamation of Frederick William III, "To my People"! Here the compulsory militia service was established and here the Iron Cross Order was founded. Here the first "free-shooters" assembled and from here went out the first warriors against foreign oppression with the highest courage and at the battle of the Katzbach on August 26, 1813 the deliverance of Prussia from the supremacy of the first Napoleon was commenced with a clean sweep of the French soldiers out of Silesia, part of them being drowned in the high waters of the Neisse and the rest being scattered to every point of the compass. And just as Breslau stood then in the centre of great deeds, so it stands to-day in the centre of Silesian life and Silesian culture. To its ancient university a technical



Posen: Royal Residential Castle. Principal View

victories; victories which penetrated into the remotest lands and defeats which often brought the Prussian state to the end of its powers of existence. So many names of towns as Silesia can number, just as many names of battles can it broadly boast of before all the world; to mention only a few: Mollwitz from the first and Hohenfriedberg from the second Silesian war; Leuthen, Neisse, Kosel, Landeshut, Liegnitz, Bunzelwitz, Burkersdorf etc. from the seven years war. Need it be specially emphasised that a land, on account of which so much Prussian blood has been shed, should be quite especially sacred to the Germans and is really so sacred! The same land from the capital of which the re-establishment of the Prussian state officially issued! In Breslau, which had seen Poles and Bohemians, Hussites and Hungarians in and before its walls, resounded first

college has been added in recent years, and now these two homes of cultivation work together, scattering blessings far and near, the new technical college following the example long set by the older university and working as we hope with profit to the Silesian industry. In such directions works also the cultivation of a pure German national feeling, in such directions also — partly instructive and partly entertaining — work the Diocesan museum of ecclesiastical art, the Silesian Museum of Applied Art and Antiquities and the Silesian Museum of the Plastic Arts, the latter containing among other objects of interest valuable works of Arnold Böcklin. In the direction above mentioned work also the four large theatres, which in a carefully selected variety represent old and well-tested pieces in alternation with good ones of the modern school. The art amateur will be attracted

by the old Gothic churches and by the fine architecture of the Town Hall, situated in the middle of the admirable and grandly planned town gardens of the thirteenth century. The lover of nature sees with delight the girdle of promenades, reminding one of Münster in Westphalie, along the Oder and the ancient town moat encircling the old town. Not far from Breslau lies the Royal Saxon pleasure castle Sybilleort and also the estate of Oels, belonging to the Crown Prince of Germany. In general, the province of Silesia is rich in jewels of castles (Fürstenstein and Kementz) and in ruins, of which the Kynsburg above the romantic Schlesierteile is perhaps the most imposing.

From Kynsburg it is not far to Schweidnitz, where one class of visitors may find delight in the ancient Friedens church and the other in the "Schweidnitzer Schöps" a very palatable drink. Near it lies Creiseu, in which the great and silent Moltke awaited the last great call. Another great Prussian warrior besides Moltke rests also in Silesian soil. At Kriebowitz near Kenth (not far from Breslau) the everstormy Marshal Forward (Blücher) was commanded an eternal "Halt"! An imposing ruin lies not far from Reichenbach, the forsaken mountain fastness Silberberg, the "Silesian Gibraltar", built by Frederick the Great and which, like Graudenz, once confined the unfortunate German poet Fritz Reuter. Of the old mountain fastnesses there is still to be named that which hangs above the fortress Glatz on high steep rocks. Whoever has once taken a glance round from the watch-tower of this fortress over the district towards Prussia and towards Bohemia, has exchanged friendly greetings with the snow mountains of Glatz and with the "Hohen Eule" and has discovered the singular beauty of this land in the sun illuminated valleys. He will never forget the stony and disrupted table land with the well-known village Friedrichswerthe, which belong to this district as well as the basaltic plains of Landeck, which have been justly named the Jewels of the whole country of Glatz.

Of the manufacturing district of Upper Silesia as well as of the ridges of the Giant mountains, the only German



Posen: Town Hall

medium sized mountains of Alpine character with snowy peaks and the highest land in Germany north of the Danube (5000 feet) we have spoken at the commencement. In this connection we may still refer to the multifarious medicinal springs, which hasten down from the high rocks overgrown sparingly with verdure into the valleys beneath, beautiful with flowers and rustling with forest trees. These bathing places, are generally, surrounded by with landscape beauty, provided with every imaginable convenience of a modern town house and have been enlarged by comfortable annexes to fulfil all the requirements of modern medicinal science. Here we may particularly mention: Flinsberg in the Iser mountains, Warmbrunn in the Giant mountains, Salzbrunn in the Waldenburg mountains, Kudowe, whose healing springs, the Oberbrunn and the Eugen spring, whose mud baths and whose dark pine woods on the southern slope of the Heuscheuer range annually bestow relief from sufferings of all descriptions on many thousands of patients. Althain, Reinerz and the already named Landeck in the Glatz mountains. Silesia is also more than amply supplied with health resorts: Schreiberhau and Krummhübel-Brückenberg in the Giant mountains, Wölfelsgrün in the Glatz basin, and also the first sanatorium for lung diseases to be opened in the world, Gröbersdorf in the Waldenburg mountains. In summer the Silesian mountain ridges and deep valleys attract the wander-



Breslau: Town Hall

ing tourist lover of nature; in winter the snow shoe and the bobsled call the friend of sport up to the level snow surfaces in the heights. The Giant mountains are the home of the horn sled; it rushes down into the valleys, along a long and excellently kept track and the steadily steered rodel imitates it exactly.

This journey began in East Prussia, continuing then via West Prussia to Posen and ending now in Silesia. As a matter of course, within the limits allotted to this essay space could be found only for short "impressionist"

observations and thoughts; one of an historical and the next of an economical character; sometimes the

foreground is occupied by the landscape and then again by the political interest. On the whole, however, this cursory exploration of the East of Germany may have afforded this one conclusion that it is not only worthy of standing beside the other provinces of the great German Fatherland and of being known and recognised as they are, but that in reference to its characteristics of scenery and of history it can exhibit such a fulness of individualities that now to-day, just as at the time when the Flemish Volkslied was composed, the word might run:

"To the Eastland will we ride,
To the Eastland will we go."

Silesia: Great Viaduct by Bath Kudowa

The North German "Waterkant" (Coast Line).

By Leonore Niessen-Deiters.

If I were a painter or a sculptor and received the commission to devise a personification of the North German Waterkant — say of the land right and left of green Schleswig-Holstein — I believe I should never hit upon a female figure. Even the Hammonin, as the personification of the mighty

sea harbour of Hamburg I don't like; it seems to me always a little hermaphroditic; those who know Hamburg would much sooner think of a gigantic Roland as its embodiment as his statues stood on the market places of German towns in the middle ages as tokens of the city's freedom and power



Bremen: Postcard View

or as one is now represented in the enormous Bismarck monument at Hamburg. But it is not alone the immense working power personified in this town which awakes this impression. To give a contrary example; in the whole German empire there is nowhere more work accomplished than in Westphalia and the Rhineland and yet these two provinces appear to us like a vigorous woman and a smart girl, both of whom work hard by day and one, the latter, can still dance unweariedly by night.

But this straight lined grand land on the coast line is masculine, masculine in its entire character. There are no mountains, behind which — perhaps? — some feiryluke, gay adventure could be concealed; the eye sweeps over land and sea far and unhindered under a clear, cool sky which is much more conducive to wise and quiet consideration, to tough unremitting energy than to any playful illusions. It is also masculine in its beauties. From the reserved and earnest heath district between Bremen and Hamburg, across the green hedges of Schleswig-Holstein as far as the glorious beech woods of Mecklenburg the whole land is of an almost bashful eusterity and even behind its most friendly laugh there lurks a formal, sober gravity.

From a landscape point of view the Weterkant has been for a long time just as much misjudged as that silant country between Bremen and Hamburg the Lüneburger Heath. The Lüneburger Heath was considered for scores of years as the most Godforsaken piece of earth imaginable, until a few painters discovered how much intimate splendour lay in this wonderful world full of the humming of bees and fragrance of flowers. And the Weterkant with its lavish riches in delightful sea bathing and watering places has long enough with many Germans hed to take a back seat behind the dreary Dutch or Belgian coast. Now however in the rapidly increasing concourse at these bathing places, among the stream of hurrying business people which the great maritime cities concentrate in themselves, mixes more and more the contemplative pleasure tourist, making beauties popular which were perhaps not supposed to be there because they — are found in North Germany and not in Italy. I think for example only of the architectural splendours of Lübeck, with their complement in the (for a long time Swedish) Wismar, of the grandeur of modern Hamburg erections, of the — certainly celebrated of old — delightful Marktplat of Bremen.

Bremen

(on the Weser the most westerly of the great maritime commercial cities) is the second of the three free Imperial

and Hanse towns, Hamburg—Bremen—Lübeck, three towns able to trace back their rights and privileges deep into the middle ages, to the time of the Hanse, an offensive and defensive league of German towns lasting over centuries in which all three played their parts. And it is that which gives it relief to the market place of Bremen; this Town Hall (in the main a Gothic brick building with a beautiful Renaissance façade) looks back upon a history of 500 years, this Roland, the gigantic stone hero with the drawn sword in his hand, is not only a monument, an artistic ornament, it is in truth an emblem and a token of the freedom and jurisdiction for centuries of this town, of this oldest of the German maritime cities, whose beginnings reach back into the eighth century, for in 789 Charlemagne appointed the place "Bremun" a bishopric!*)



Bremen: Town Hall

The name of Bremen will certainly awaken other associations in the mind of the modern globe trotter. I would bet ten to one that he does not think of the ancient bishopric, but rather something in this way: "Bremen? Aha! North German Lloyds!" And that is for the modern Bremen, for the Bremen that in Bremerhaven possesses one of the most important North Sea harbours, the most thoroughly natural. (Bremerhaven is the seaport, the city itself lies 90 miles further inland on the river.) The Bremen shipowners have at their disposal a fleet of about 550 vessels; the North German Lloyd's — of course the second largest steamship company in the world — numbers alone 81 ocean steamers

*) Bremen is unique in its beauty and the impressions received from a visit of this city can not be forgotten. Briefly mentioned the principal sights are the following: The Rathaus, with its famous Ratskeller immortalized by the Poet Wilhelm Hauff's "Phantasien", the St. Petri Cathedral, with the Beckkeller, the Stadthaus, the Chamber of Commerce, the Exchange, the Ratscafé and the old Bremer Haus, called "Eisighaus", farther on within easy reach the Gewerbehause and the Kunsthalle, the latter of which contains the famous painting of Washington crossing the Delaware, not to speak of the majestic building of the North German Lloyd's Head Office, and the Städtisches Museum, which when shortly opened will be one of the most important Museums in Europe. Any information about Bremen to the Fremdenverkehrsverein, Bremen.

of together 603553 register tons, 49 steamers of the Indo Chinese coasting trade with 71725 register tons and 65 river steamers and launches of 6380 register tons. This gigantic company employs in its own works about 22000 persons! (See also the special article "North German Lloyd's".)

Certainly — Bremen, the quietly distinguished city, with its admirable antique buildings and its beautiful, well-known Bürgerpark has the appearance of a garden city, which smilingly invites every stranger to a stay of a longer or shorter period.

Hamburg

is the youngest of the three towns and in proportion to its present greatness it has preserved little of its antique character; sweeping architectural alterations and great fires have cleared Old Hamburg pretty effectively out of the way. On the other hand it has become after Berlin the largest city in the German Empire and after London and New York the greatest commercial town in the world.

Hamburg also lies inland pretty distant from the open sea. But the deep and broad Elbe permits ships up to twenty-eight feet draught of water to enter the docks of the town itself, — these enormous docks accommodating

nearly 7000 ships at once and when we steam through them charming us always like an individual, immense, roering, overpowering Symphony of Work. Immense and overpowering, but never confusing! Nowhere in the world can we, in the middle of such a deafening tumult, have such a feeling of the clearest organisation, of the most painful order, of the most exact co-operation of all the forces set in motion as we have in the gigantic business of the Hamburg docks. It is simply the characteristic note of this world harbour; this consciousness of absolute order and sovereignty, even in the centre of the eer-splitting noise, of the most confusing coming and going; this feeling, that is so strong that in the middle of the reek of a thousand chimneys we preserve the sensation of cleanliness; so exactly and painfully correctly runs even the smallest wheel of this enormous machinery.

To give in brief an approximate picture of the grandeur of this world of shipping companies, ship-building docks, loading docks etc. (for of course volumes would be required to contain the details) we need only to quote some figures of the greatest of the many companies domiciled in Hamburg, the Hapag (Hamburg American Paketfahrt Aktiengesellschaft). This single company, the largest in the world, has at present at its disposal a fleet of 387 vessels with a total of 1021000 register tons, composed of 155 ocean steamers in

service, 15 ocean steamers building (among them a giant of not less than 50000 register tons) and 217 river steamers, steam tugs and lighter vessels. The warehouses of the company occupy an area of about 155000 square yards; it carried for example in the year 1909: 320122 passengers and 5749000 cubic metres measurement of goods and in addition to 5500 freight and passenger agents it employs about 22700 clerks, sailors and workmen!

We should however wrong Hamburg if we spoke exclusively of her docks, however commanding and overpowering an impression they may make. A different picture is afforded by the rich treasures of its museums, another yet by its proudly magnificent buildings —



Hamburg: Bismarck Monument

these palaces of labour, and yet another by the elegant society on the Jungfernstieg, the celebrated promenade flanking the Alster basin with a breadth of 150 feet. All nations of the earth make a rendezvous here and watch from the Alster Pavilion — certainly one of the best-known cafés in the whole world — the life and movement on the Alster, in the summer especially an animated and variegated picture when this beautiful water reaching right into the heart of the town swarms with sailingyachts and pleasureboats.

One original and remarkable sight of Hamburg does not properly belong to Hamburg at all. But the visitors generally make Hamburg their starting place for it, although it lies on Prussian ground in Stellingen.

That is the "Paradise" — the Zoological Park of Carl Hagenbeck. This remarkable man, who as a boy bought a box of exotic beetles from a cabinboy in order to sell them singly,



Hamburg: Harbour



Kiel: Strand Promenade

to-day provides the entire world with wild and tame animals and has his agents over the whole earth who provide him with the living material. The entire gigantic Zoological Park together with its extensive acclimatising garden represents one single animal business, in which every species of living creature is to be had, from the tenderest insect up to the greatest elephant. But the animals — partly caught wild partly born in captivity — are not only bought and sold, they are also treated in the most individual manner. Not only that the most astonishing results are attained in the way of acclimatisation, (in Stellingen for example African ostriches live in the open air and lions and tigers house in a rocky nook only separated from the public by an enormous ditch) in the so-called "beast of prey nursery" little lions

tigers, pigs, bears, monkeys, dogs etc. all tumble about in Paradiseal harmony and any talent shown by these young folks is cultivated and developed in the training halls, so that its possessor may afterwards wander as a full fledged artist into the circuses and music halls of all countries.

If the Hanseatic Hamburg on the North Sea "Kant" stands quite under the flag of commerce and traffic, the Prussian town of

Kiel

on the Baltic coast on the far side of Schleswig-Holstein stands just as emphatically under the flag of navy and fleet.

It would be difficult to imagine a better natural harbour than that of Kiel — a narrow bay cutting deep into the land. Magnificent harbour fortifications have transformed it into a model harbour for ships of battle. That



Hamburg: Carl Hagenbeck's Tierpark

the Imperial navy are open to inspection but not the Germania yards of Krupp) quite apart from the Kaiser Wilhelm canal which itself is a striking example of modern technique and of modern hydraulic engineering. Built at a cost of 156 million marks it connects the Baltic with the North Sea by a cutting 67 metres wide and 9 metres deep and

113 English miles long crossing Schleswig-Holstein and so dispensing with the distant and above all very dangerous voyage round Jütland and the Skagerack.

Every year in June the bay of Kiel alters its appearance. Then the green forests ashore bow to a different forest of slender masts on the water, then the white sails glide over the bay, like giant swans, then the stately Imperial yacht anchors

outside, hovered round by a retinue of princely and private steam and sailing yachts, all attracted by the great sporting event of the year — the international sailing regatta of the Kiel week which fills the entire stretch of coast with a varied and elegant life. For these important regattas are by no means confined to Kiel, although that is the focus of the entire organisation; starting from Hamburg they



Lübeck: Staircase at the Town Hall
(Published by the New Photographic Company A. G. Steglitz-Berlin)

go via Kiel as far as Travemünde near Lübeck, followed by a swarm of foreigners and friends of sport; the whole country is in excitement, whether for example the American "Westward" will beat the Imperial "Meteor" or the victorious "Hamburg" on a breeze as she has already done in the calm!

Going up the Trave from Travemünde we come to

Lübeck,

the third of the three Hansa-towns.

To Lübeck applies most strongly what I observed at the commencement of this little article, that the increasing stream of pleasure tourists would make known beauties which hitherto had been proportionately little visited. Lübeck is nowadays the smallest of the Hansa towns, but in the middle ages it was, as centre of the mighty Hansa, the queen of the whole North and when a Lübeck poet sings:

"The Father high in Hall

A head for empty crowns did choose," —

that is not poetical license but really characterises the political position of this city at a time when Hamburg was still quite small and America not even discovered. The present Lübeck is no longer so powerful and rich, but it has all its "crown insignia", its mighty and interesting architectural monuments, so faithfully preserved into the modern times that it mirrors in them a comprehensive survey of an entire culture epoch of a marked local colouring: in its massive cathedral, in the rich Maria church, (which has become the

prototype of the whole so-called Baltic group) in the highly individual hospital of the Holy Spirit, in the well-preserved Gate towers. Moreover the town offers in her general appearance a most picturesque and effective image. Out of the prevailing red of lower German brick architecture there emerge high and slender the pointed steeples of the churches in the most brilliant light green; they are all — a proof of the well-to-do times in which they were built — sheathed with copper, the wonderful patina of which, especially in the evening light, revels in true coloristic triumphs. And if the entrance into the Trave harbour cannot be compared in grandeur with that into Hamburg or into Kiel, it stands yet far above them in picturesque beauty.

The three Hansa towns are, as already observed, free Imperial cities. That is to say, they have their own government and are, in the middle of the Prussian, the Mecklenburg or the Oldenburg districts, still independent forms of states in themselves. The Prussian Kiel is predominantly a war harbour. The most important Prussian commercial harbour on the other hand is

Stettin

at the mouth of the Oder, a town with a quarter of a million inhabitants. Stettin is — apart from its very considerable maritime commerce, which is equally important for the Baltic and for the Oder trade and, after completion of the great navigable canal now building, for the direct shipping communication with Berlin — a very considerable manufacturing town with great cement and chemical factories. sugarboiling



Stettin: Interior of the Jacob Church

works, engineering works and ship-building yards; the celebrated Vulcan works, among others, are domiciled in Stettin. A perfectly model municipal administration prevents the town meeting the fate of so many large manufacturing places, which lose in beauty in proportion as they gain in riches, and the erection of modern artistic buildings fills up the gaps which several heavy bombardments had made in the ancient Stettin.

The entire Mecklenburg and Pomeranian coast between Stettin and Lübeck, including the island of Rügen stretching in front of it and also the bay of Lübeck, is especially blessed with charming watering places which, as

already observed, besides the places enormously popular with the Berlin public in the neighbourhood of Stettin and the island of Rügen, the "pearl of the Baltic", show a number of visitors constantly increasing from year to year. And with good reason, for they are little Paradises. I should like to know where else in the world such a splendid sandy beach exists, which is in addition directly connected with the most

glorious umbrageous beech woods, some times so directly connected that we can actually lie on the beach and in the shade of the lovely leafy woods at the same time! And all these beach nests surrounded by the rustling beech trees are distinguished by that wonderful clear, strong austerity character-

istic of the entire Weterkant. Masculine must be the beauty of this district, I said at the commencement.

Perhaps we can say with the same reason, it would now be "modern". Perhaps a rococo soul distorted by flourishes would feel oppressed by the roaring working power of these sea towns, by the clear straight lines of this austere nature. Perhaps the romanticist would miss the

traditional temple ruins and the waterfalls. But we moderns who feel well in bright airy spaces, amidst practical furniture of honest material, we, as it seems to me, must welcome to our hearts the clear fresh beauty of the Waterkant. Sea-air blows over it and it is nothing for tender weaklings. But in its cities lies courage and pride and in their strong, austere nature is rooted the firmness which has made these cities great!



Lübeck: The Holsten Gate from the Exterior
(Published by the New Photographic Company A. G. Steglitz-Berlin)



Rügen: The Chalk Cliffs of the Stubbenkammer

(Phot. Bönk, Sassnitz)

Hanover.

By A. Kiepert.

The residential town of Hanover, with 300 000 inhabitants, the centre of Niedersachsen, is situated on the last spur of the "middle chain of German mountains" from which the "north German plain" stretches to the sea-coast. The town owes its name (formerly Honovere) to the high banks of the "Leine", on which river it is situated.

It is the junction of the most frequented railway-lines, being crossed by the line: Hamburg—Hanover—Frankfurt o. M.—Bale—Geneva, which connects the North sea with the Mediterranean, and the line: St. Petersburg—Berlin—Hanover—Cologne—Paris—Madrid.

Hanover is one of the finest, pleasantest and healthiest towns of Germany. It comprises in itself all the principal features of a capital town: numerous artistic and first class enjoyments, fresh life pulsating through the flourishing professions and trades, business brisk and a highly developed industry; with the varied excitements which student life, a strong garrison and the never ceasing coming and going of visitors bring in their train.

The most attractive features, however, which Hanover possesses, are the beautiful wood, the meadows and famed parks, which closely surround the town.

The streets of the old town with their interesting old churches, their high gabled dwelling houses and towers, still bear a few traces of the middle ages, although they are intersected by newly designed broad streets of the most up-to-date style. The new parts of the town with their splendid buildings, fine shops, broad tree-lined streets, monuments and squares profuse with flowers, bear a modern character and

witness to the fact, that Hanover has possessed and still possesses excellent architects, some of whom have a European reputation.

The centre of the town is formed by the "Theaterplatz" situated on George street, where the elegant world is to be seen when, four days a week, military bands are playing from the terrace of the Opera House.

The royal Opera House is one of the finest theatres in Germany. It receives a yearly grant of M. 525 000 from the private purse of the Emperor and is thus able to maintain its position in the foremost place among other theatres. — The "Residenz"- and "Deutsche Theater" are splendidly managed, the "Mellini" is a superior variety theatre, so that the taste of every visitor is catered for. — Music is especially highly cultivated in Hanover.

Different museums and picture galleries, public libraries and archives supply inexhaustible material for study and mental stimulation.

Hanover is celebrated for the good and pure German that is spoken there, it is also called a "town of schools" having the most excellent educational establishments of every kind.

The royal Technical University which is one of the most important in Germany, is in the "Guelph-Palace", a magnificent edifice built in the middle of the Herrenhausen Allee from 1857—1866 as a residence of King George V of Hanover. The fine entrance hall is adorned by the well known "Edda" frieze by Prof. Engelhard. In front of the castle stands the much admired "Sachsenross" (the crest of the province of



Hanover: New Town Hall

Hanover). The richly endowed royal veterinary University consists of one principal and 18 smaller buildings and may be considered the best veterinary educational establishment in existence.

With regard to military education, there are the "Kriegsschule" and the "Militair-Reitinstitut" (148 officers and four surgeons), where officers from all cavalry regiments, except those of Bavaria, are sent.

Excellent opportunities for sport and exercise are offered by the delightful riding driving and cycling roads in the Eilenriede and the parks of Herrenhausen, by the boating on the Leine and Ihme, the skating on the Masch park, and the large gymnasium and play grounds.

Hanover takes a foremost place among German towns, as regards its horse races, which are held annually in the season.

But after all, the chief attractions of the town are its beautiful surroundings. The Herrenhausen Allee, a perfectly straight grove of beautiful old lime-trees, leads to the well known Herrenhausen grounds and so connects the town with the Herrenhausen Palace, the former residence of King George V. To the right of the Allee is the "Wellengarten" to the left the "Georgengarten", laid out in the style of an English park, and behind the Palace is the "Large Garden" which was laid out from designs by Lenôtre, the famous landscape gardener of Louis XIV. With the exception of the Versailles and Schönbrunn gardens, this is the finest example of its kind.

In front of the Palace are large lawns with lovely flowerbeds, fountains, cascades and statues, the large fountain being known for its waters rising to 210 feet, so surpassing

by its height any fountain of the continent. A garden theatre sheltered by high, beautiful old trees deserves particular attention and bears witness of the gay court life of past centuries. Opposite to the large Garden is the "Berggarten" with its famous Palmhouse and the "Mausoleum" which contains the beautiful recumbent marble statues of King Ernest-Augustus and Queen Frederika, both masterpieces by Rauch.

To the south of the town, the grounds about the Friedrichs-wall form part of the Masch Park. Here the new "Rathaus" (Town Hall) has been erected at a cost of nearly 10 million marks. Its gigantic golden cupola dominates all other buildings and from afar greets the stranger and shows him the way to its beautiful town.

Close to the Rathaus the imposing edifice of the "Provinzial-Museum" is situated.

In the east of the town, the Eilenriede, a beautiful forest of fine old oak beech and pine trees, 1700 acres in extent, is a great attraction and source of pleasure.

Just beyond is the "Tiergarten", 250 acres, which is remarkable for its fine old trees and its herd of deer (120 head).

One of the principal attractions is the Zoological Garden which, with its fine park of animals is very interesting to naturalists.

As Hanover is advantageously singled out from among other large towns on account of the moderate rents and taxes and the low charges for the necessities of life, it is especially suitable as a place of residence for people with independent but limited incomes, retired officials and officers, and foreigners who intend to learn the German language, give it the preference before other places.



Hanover: View near the Museum

Cassel-Wilhelmshöhe.

Cassel-Wilhelmshöhe! What a plenitude of agreeable recollections are connected with every passing or longer stay in the capital and residence city of Cassel in the lovely Fulda valley! If we ask ourselves after a visit to other points of attraction to travellers, why the place in question has left an impression behind it more than superficial, the reply often occasions really great difficulty. The recollection of a sojourn in Cassel is permanent, because the consciousness is associated with it, that in scarcely any other town are art and nature in the same way harmoniously combined.

In the first place the picture gallery deserves to be mentioned; it contains among about 1000 paintings many important creations of the Netherlands' school. From the loggie of the gallery an incomparable view into the far distance may be enjoyed and if that has not already been done, the visitor may here certainly realise the advantages of Cassel as a home of art



Cassel-Wilhelmshöhe: Castle Wilhelmshöhe

and as the centre of a most delightful landscape. On the ground floor of the imposing building modern works of art with others from medieval times are lodged.

The extensive Friedrichsplatz is surrounded by a number of stately erections. The interior of the Royal Palace is well worth seeing. The Fredericianum museum contains rich collections of pre-historic and antique rarities. On the first floor of the museum building is the Land Library with the largest library hall in Germany, more than 250 feet long. Further, scientific and literary interests are catered for by the municipal Murhard Library situated in a park and by various reading halls. Cassel boasts also of a pre-eminent home of art in the Marble Bath, which as well as the Kaupart Museum arranged in the Orangery Castle doubly repays a visit to the beautiful Karlsau.

Art and Nature! This association of ideas occurs again to us when we see the new abode of the Royal Academy of Fine Art gleaming through the giant trees of the Aue. Repeatedly, considerations of this kind force themselves again upon the wanderer. Waves of the Fulda diverted from their own bed, flow through the park and break on the island "Siebenbergen", a fairy creation, which enchants the eye by its wonderful collection of home and exotic flowers. Turning round towards the town, we enjoy the view of the splendid buildings on the Weinberg. Here, and particularly in the newly-erected Royal Court Theatre, the difficulties of the building site have been surmounted in the most masterly manner. A large number of buildings of real artistic value have arisen in the last few years. Above all, the new Town Hall is worthy of mention, which in its exterior impressive appearance gives evidence of the power and dignity of the citizens and in its interior arrangements and adornment inspires complete admiration. Shortly, on the adjacent Wilhelmshöher Platz, there will arise the Hessian Landesmuseum. On the Platz just named the glance of the spectator tarries long as if under a spell. Before him, as if he could



Cassel: New Town Hall

touch it, but yet an hour's walk distant lies the celebrated Wilhelmshöhe; avenue, castle and Hercules all harmoniously arranged in one line. On both sides magnificent woods join them. Even the trip in the electric car, which reaches the castle in twenty minutes, renders a continuous enjoyment

of the scenery possible. — With every lover of nature and of art the delight awakened already in the town and the Carlsau is here raised into pure enthusiasm. Here on the eastern slope of the Habichtswald (hawks' wood) Kindly nature has given the landscape gardener a lesson such as no imagination could have better dreamt.

Lush lawns alternate with native and foreign groups of trees. Wild waterfalls connect peaceful ponds with one another. Defiant blocks of rock are annexed to artificial grottoes. A giant octagon supporting the Farnese Hercules crowns the whole park.

Whoever has once allowed the charm of Wilhelmshöhe to work upon him will not be surprised that the imperial family regularly passes a part of the summer here. However the landscape scenery and the hygienic advantages of Cassel and Wilhelmshöhe also exercise a mighty power of attraction over wider circles at home and abroad.



Cassel: View in the Carlsau

Hildesheim.

By Professor Dr. O. Rubensohn.

The express train conveying travellers from London and Paris via Cologne to Berlin rushes through the wide sunken plains of Lower Germany, then suddenly start up the first friendly highlands, wooded mountains, summits become visible below which there gleam gold and green and dark grey slate-coloured towers and cupolas between red-tiled gable roofs. That is Hildesheim, the ancient bishop's city, the proud landmark of German citizenship grown great out of its innate power, the splendid bloom in the wonder garden of German art.

In the year 1915 Hildesheim will celebrate the eleven hundredth anniversary of its existence. In the year 815 Louis the Pious founded the bishopric here in the place of the rose tree woven round for thousand years by ancient sagas. The history of the town, extending back over more than ten centuries, is distinguished by venerable boundary stones of art, for no art-epoch has passed over in Germany without leaving its traces in the walls of this northern Nuremberg and while in other places the levelling tendencies of modern times have cleared away the monuments of bye-gone days without mercy, here the tough Lower Saxon spirit, which cleaves to what is ancient without underestimating what is modern, has wisely preserved the works of our forefathers. The visitor therefore comes across the most valuable treasures everywhere in the churches, on the altars and in the sacristies, and the walls of the houses in the picturesque lines of streets and on the fine-toned open places speak the ancient language to him still.

The towering church buildings of Hildesheim stand proudly erect among the architectural monuments of Germany. The artistic hand of Bernward, the wise statesman and witty art-

loving bishop (992—1022) rested on them. His sublimest edifice is St. Michael's, a wonderfully arranged ecclesiastical structure. A refined artistic charm emanates from the variation of the columns and pillars, from the Romanesque and Early Gothic capitals, the finely thought out angel choir has a most picturesque effect and the whole is crowned by the raftered ceiling of the nave with its widely celebrated roof paintings. And besides St. Michael's, on the edge of the suburbs of the town, there is St. Godehard's (1133—1172). This basilica with its three aisles and double choirs, with its very effective and quiet construction, its clear and sharply outlined form, its beautifully grouped chapels on the eastern side of the choir is a perfect jewel of Romanesque architecture.

The Cathedral, the oldest and most often metamorphosed monument in Hildesheim, lies interestingly placed in the Cathedral Close in an elegant circle of canons' houses. From the earliest times it sheltered in its apse a costly gem of Romanesque architecture, the churchyard of St. Anne with the two-sided cloisters surrounding it. In the peace of this churchyard rest the bodies of Hildesheim's canons, here rises the elegant Gothic chapel of St. Anne and here blooms the thousand year old rose tree, connected in a beautiful old story with the foundation of the bishopric. In the lofty nave of the Cathedral itself we stand before the creations of Bishop Bernward's own hands, above all before the fifteen feet high bronze doors (cast here in 1015). In illustrations profoundly symbolic they exhibit to us scenes from the Old and from the New Testament. Cast out of a single piece, these double doors with their bold projecting high relief are of

truly astounding perfection and perhaps still more wonderful in their power of artistic configuration. A further evidence of the consummate plastic art of the great bishop is the Bernward's Column (1022). In the centre of the cathedral is suspended the great circular candelabra of Bishop Hezilos (1054—1079), incomparable for the splendid harmony of its Romanesque ornamentation; the baptismal font (1230) adorned with rich and copious reliefs tells a similar artistic story and another is related by the costly treasures of the cathedral in which are included, besides its gems of Romanesque and Gothic applied art, some further splendid specimens from Bernward's own workshops.

The other churches in Hildesheim are also really inexhaustible mines of treasures which enchain and delight the art critic as well as the art amateur, but they represent only one side of the interest which detains the visitor there. With

astonishment his eyes remain fixed on the rich wood-carving of the timber frame houses with their projecting upper stories, of which the town has preserved over seven hundred, entire and perfect in their ancient beauty and wealth of colour, thereby making a record in all Germany. A really genuine relic of the middle ages is the Andreas Platz overlooked by the mighty structure of the Gothic Andreas Church. The Andreas place is surrounded by a circle of charming houses, among them the Trinitatis Hospital with the splendid pointed arch windows in the Gothic substructure and the fine wood carvings in the upper building added at a later date, as well as the characteristically ornamented mercers' guildhall, all of which worthily and effectively represent the style of architecture in the earliest times. Not many cities can boast of such an equally homogeneous and harmonious central point as the Hildesheim market place with its Roland's



Hildesheim: Knochenhauer Amtshaus (Butchers' Guildhall)

fountain in the middle. On the east side it is enclosed by the front of the Town Hall with its much divided gables, its leafy walks and picturesque corner tower. The entire depth of the upper story of this huge building is occupied by the high-arched principal hall of the Town Hall, which is decorated by the frescoes of Prell on subjects from the history of Hildesheim. Next to the Town Hall there rise fantastically the quaint architectural forms of the Gothic Templar house with its fine windows distributed in the façade, and close beside that house stands the Wedekind

house, a brilliant example of the Hildesheim timber frame houses of the end of the sixteenth century. But all these buildings are of small account in comparison with the most distinguished ornament of the place, the proudest house that Hildesheim possesses, the Knochenhauer Mansionhouse. In that is seen the model of the timber frame house in its highest perfection. Wherever the glance of the spectator may fall, it is arrested by rich ornamentation, adornment wonderfully thought out, and executed in masterly style and ingenious phrases. And whoever may wander farther than the market place and glance down the picturesque Osterstrasse, into the animated Hohenweg, the Brühl, the Langenhagen and the Kreuzstrasse, will meet at every turn such exquisite timber houses.

Brilliant practical proof of the self-sacrificing communal sense has been shown, and even in recent times, in the art

institutions of the town and in the museums. The Hildesheim Roemer Museum is famed throughout the world; it is an endowment of the Roemer family with rich collections of objects of natural history and applied art, and beside it this year a new museum will open its doors, the Pelizaeus Museum, the endowment of a generous son of Hildesheim with fine collections of Egyptian and Greco-Roman antiquities. This is a foundation made by a private citizen, such as we are usually accustomed to only in America as the work of one of its multi millionaires. For we actually find in this

collection such choice articles as the life-size bronze head of Ramses II, numerous statues of the time of the ancient empire and, besides a gallery of Greek and Roman marble busts, a splendid terra-cotta collection, a large assortment of early Roman glasses, Attic vases and — last not least — the antique plaster models from Memphis of the third century B. C. which became so suddenly celebrated, models for gold and silver utensils with the finest metaphorical and ornamental embellishments, the most important artistic parallel to the valuable silver treasure trove of the Roman times, which came to light at Hildesheim about fifty years ago. Hildesheim is therefore for



Hildesheim: Bernward's Bronze Doors (Partial View)

everyone with artistic sensibilities a source of high enjoyment, and the natural scenery outside the city with its lovely mountains and valleys, its magnificent woods and its wide views, is more than on a par with the fine art in the town.

Brunswick.

By A. Sattler, Brunswick.

In the middle of the old Saxon land near the border, where the central German mountainous or hilly country subsides into the far-reaching heath, lies Brunswick the town of the Brunonen now more than a thousand years old, once the residential city of the mighty Duke of Guelph, Henry the Lion, afterwards a prosperous trading and Hansa town and now the capital and residential city of the duchy bearing the same name.

The town is indebted for its present prosperity (it contains now 144 000 inhabitants) to its active trade (two annual fairs) and to its many-sided highly developed manufacturing life.

The position of the city in a pleasant and fertile plain, interrupted by wooded stretches of rising ground, on both sides of the Oker coming from the adjacent Hartz

mountains, is an uncommonly diversified and charming one! Beautifully wooded chains of heights, the Elm, the Asse, the Lichtenberg and the Oder, but above all things the long-extended ridge of the Hertz with its high towering Brocken, form the limits of the horizon on the south and east.

Among the medieval cities of Germany the residential town of Brunswick stands unquestionably in the first rank, in respect to its beauty and its eminently peculiar charm; it possesses so many treasures out of its brilliant past, that it may without hesitation be placed at the side even of Nuremberg. Besides a rare number of medieval buildings the town also possesses numerous strikingly beautiful modern erections and this admixture of the middle ages with the cleverly added modernity, imparts to the town its extraordinary charm and offers to the spectator such attractive pictures as are to be found in no other cities.

The venerable timber or frame houses richly, ornamented with carvings have, as a common characteristic, the stair or ladder shaped projection of the higher floors. Consoles of various descriptions support these projections. The beams and joists are mostly, as well as the staircase, ornamented with arabesques, foliages, figurative representations and with mottoes or carvings often of a rather coarse humour, and all painted in gay colours.

A pearl of this kind is the Gildehaus (the former Huneborstel house erected in 1573) on the Burgplatz, as well as the Alte Wage on the Wollmarkt dating from 1534.

Very conspicuous is also the large number of

former patrician houses which lie scattered over all parts of the town and give ample evidence of the wealth prevailing in Brunswick even in the middle ages. Among these buildings the Dannenbaum house in the Auguststrasse, Stegers Mummien brewery at the Böckerklinte with the Till Eulenspiegelbrunnen before it, the Eighth Lower Bürgerschule on the Südklinte, the First Middle Bürger Girls' School in the Wilhelmstrasse, the Bierbaum house in the Fallersleberstrasse, the house Nr. 3 in the Steinstrasse with the Luderziehen, the Wittekop house on the Benkplatz dating from the year 1592, the Apothecary's on the Hagenmarkt and several houses in the Reichsstrasse take the highest places.

The churches of the town date for the most part from the middle ages and are master works of Gothic and Romanesque architecture. The church historically most interesting is perhaps the Cathedral erected by Henry the Lion, with beautiful and elegant Gothic belfry built into the two towers. Most magnificent is the extremely tastefully restored interior mostly with the old paintings and containing also the graves of Henry the Lion and of his consort Mathilda, the grave of the Kaiser Otto IV. The crypt under the

high choir holding in 48 coffins the mortal remains of most of the Guelph princes of the Bavern line.

The Andreas Church with its tower 300 feet high is likewise a beautiful building. On the Hagen market the Katharina Church, with the Heinrichbrunnen before it, forms a magnificent background and the mighty halls of the Brüdern Church have an uncommonly picturesque effect.

Among the secular buildings the spectator will probably feel the greatest interest in the Burg Dankwarderode restored in the Romanesque style, the palace of Henry the Lion with a wonderful banquetting hall. The Lion's Column erected by Henry the Lion before the castle, the Emblem of the town, the Cathedral, the Gildehaus and the other houses surrounding it, impart to the Burg Platz an extremely solemn appearance. The back of the Burg with the monument to Duke Wilhelm before it and the castle moat is very fine.

The most remarkable Renaissance work in Brunswick is



Brunswick: Ducal Residential Castle

the Gewendhaus, now allotted to the Chamber of Commerce with its wonderful high towering east gable erected in 1590. Quite close to it lies the Old Town Market (Altstadtmarkt) with the magnificent Old Town Hall built in the Gothic style, the elegant Gothic fountains and the Mertini Church indisputably the most beautiful square in the town.

Among the modern buildings the first place is undoubtedly taken by the Ducal Residential Castle erected in Grecian Renaissance style with Rietschel's incomparable Quadriga and the equestrian statues of the Dukes Carl Wilhelm Ferdinand and Friedrich Wilhelm before it. The castle is one of the first German princely seats. But also the New Town Hall with its high soaring tower, the Ducal Court Theatre, the Technical University, the Treasury Buildings, the new Ministerial Building, the Courts of Justice, the Police Administration, the Ducal Museum, the Town Museum, both with rich collections, are eminently magnificent erections, fitting in to the old town picture most advantageously. That picture is further animated by numerous imposing fountains and monuments, of which

we will here only mention the Lessing Monument, the Monument to Victory, the Geuß Monument, the Abt Monument and the Obelisk on the splendid Löwenwalle.

The mighty walls formerly surrounding the city have been transformed into splendid promenades interspersed

Moreover quite close to the town great and splendid parks have been laid out, with mountaine-like heights and ponds animated by all kinds of waterfowl, with extensive playgrounds and pretty restaurants which invite all to recreation and refreshment.

Beautiful also are the villa quarters of the remote suburbs, broad, avenue-like streets and pretty front gardens of which impart to Brunswick truly the character of a garden city.

Brunswick is the most popular point of departure for the glorious Hartz mountains, extensive forest lands round about it inviting us to beautiful walks rich in lovely views.

The intellectual and social life in Brunswick is very active. Excellent theatres, lectures and concerts, museums, scientific collections of every kind and well-filled libraries provide further for mental stimulation; neither is there in Brunswick any want of organisations for sport.

The school system is thoroughly well organised. The schools, at the head of them the Technical University, are quite preeminent. The entire life and work in Brunswick is comfortable and homelike for which reason the town is always frequented by foreigners.



Brunswick: Burgplatz with View of the Town Hall

with lovely villas, which encompass the whole town and in common with the broad arms of the Oker impart to the place a charming ornament by their glorious avenues and charming lawns.

The Hartz.

By F. Günther, Cleuthel.



Among the mountain woodlands of Germany which exercise their powers of attractions upon strangers and foreigners seeking relaxation amid the beauties of nature, the Hartz assumes a peculiar position. No other mountain range has been so much

described by authors and so much sung by poets; even our prince of poets Goethe has erected an imperishable monument to it in Feust. And it deserves such marks of distinction. What a fulness of landscape pictures, all different from one another and yet each of a peculiar beauty, crowd together in a proportionately narrow space. Here the Bode rushes foaming between granite walls more than 600 feet high and there the Selke winds calmly through a graceful hilly country. Here wildly romantic mountains tower one over the other and from the heights wonderful rock formations look far out into the open country with its green pastures; there stretches, as far as the borders of the horizon, the wide immeasurable plateau encircled by mountains and with glittering lakes; the healing woodland peace softly throws its arms around us, makes our hearts beat more quietly and smoothes out the wrinkles which work and life have imprinted on us and in the mysterious rustling of the dark fir-trees the chime of distant bells mixes harmoniously.

And how many important historical recollections are associated with the Hartz! Did it not once stand in the glorious time of the Saxon and Frankish emperors as the central point of the German imperial history, its keiser towns and royal palaces telling the story to this day. Almost innumerable is the multitude of castles the ruins of which are preserved as picturesque monuments; the splendid princely castles Wernigerode, Blankenburg, Ballenstedt, Stolberg etc. standing out prominently above all.

Whoever hastens to the Hartz from the north usually breaks his journey in the old bishop's city of Hildesheim* or in the glorious ducal city of Brunswick*. The great sights of Hildesheim are the market-place with the quite original Town Hall, the charming pointed-gable architecture of the Knochenhauer Amsthaus and the cathedral, which reflects all styles from the old Roman onwards, with its cloisters and thousand year rose tree. In Brunswick we are especially attracted by the castle Dankwarderode of Henry the Lion, the old Gothic Town Hall and the clothworker's hall splendid in the Renaissance style, the new buildings of the Grand Ducal Museum, the residential castle and the theatre.

Arriving at the border of the Hartz we make a longer stay in Goslar, the old Kaiser and Hansa-town. Situated just at the foot of the Remmels mountain, rich in silver and

* See the special articles on Hildesheim and Brunswick.



The Harz

1. Castle Falkenstein. 2. Gero Church, Gernrode. 3. Castle Regenstein. 4. Brocken. 5. Witches' Dancing Place.
6. The Radeu Falls near Bath Harzburg. 7. Castle Wernigerode. 8. Castle Quedlinburg. 9. Castle Ballenstedt.
10. Valley of the Ilse.

rising nearly two thousand feet higher still, this town with its mighty gates and imposing church towers, presents itself to our view grave and characteristic; in the interior besides the Gothic Town Hall it shelters the richly decorated "Kaiser-worth", the "Brusttuch", the churches and many another jewel of Lower Saxon architecture. But the pride of the old imperial city is glorious "Kaiserhaus", as the oldest preserved secular edifice a unique phenomenon of art history. From Goslar we ascend to the popular health resort Hahnenkleeböckswiese surrounded by woods and charmingly situated on small lakes or ponds, upon which the wooden church built in the northern style looks down. We have there attained the high plateau of Clausthal, a landscape that stands alone in the Hartz in its astonishing singularity; lighted up by an illuminating clearness, it breathes out freshness and health. Among the buildings of the town Clausthal, the seat of the chief mining board, are specially to be noticed the newly erected (1907) Mining Academy, with its rich collections of models, minerals and allied objects,

same time the level of the plateau again. The chain of hills on the south east called Acker and Bruchberg, has a number of grand outlooks, the mighty Seilerklippe, the picturesque Hanskühnenburg, the Hammersteinsklippe and the Wolfswarte (three thousand feet). Below these places there lies on the Oker the Kur-bath Altenau, an oasis in the green ocean of woods. We follow the blustering Oker downwards over Romkerhalle, where the Romker plunges from the rocks in three falls two hundred feet high; defiantly and in fantastic shapes the granite rocks spring out of the mighty mountain walls gloomy with fir-trees; in majestic beauty the Okerthal can only be compared with the Bodeltal. Passing the natural architecture of the grotto and the "mouse trap" we wander on to the oldest saline bath in the Hartz, the very popular and elegant health resort Harzburg. Situated between the highest border mountains, one of which bears the ruins of the celebrated Kaiserburg, it unites beauty with a certain severity. As Harzburg lies at the egress of the Radau, the beautiful Ilsenburg lies at that of the "Princess Ilse" the hurrying

Brocken child, whose valley above the Ilse stone attains a haughty grandeur. The princely castle comprises, in addition to a modern building, also the remains of a Roman convent.

Among the most beautiful towns in the Hartz belongs Wernigerode on the Holtemme with its surroundings here lovely and there grand, its variegated woods and its delightful views. Besides the Town Hall, correct in style, many a citizen's house has also been preserved out of the middle ages. The castle of the princely Stolberg family, that rises with towers and battlements three hundred and seventy feet above the town, is



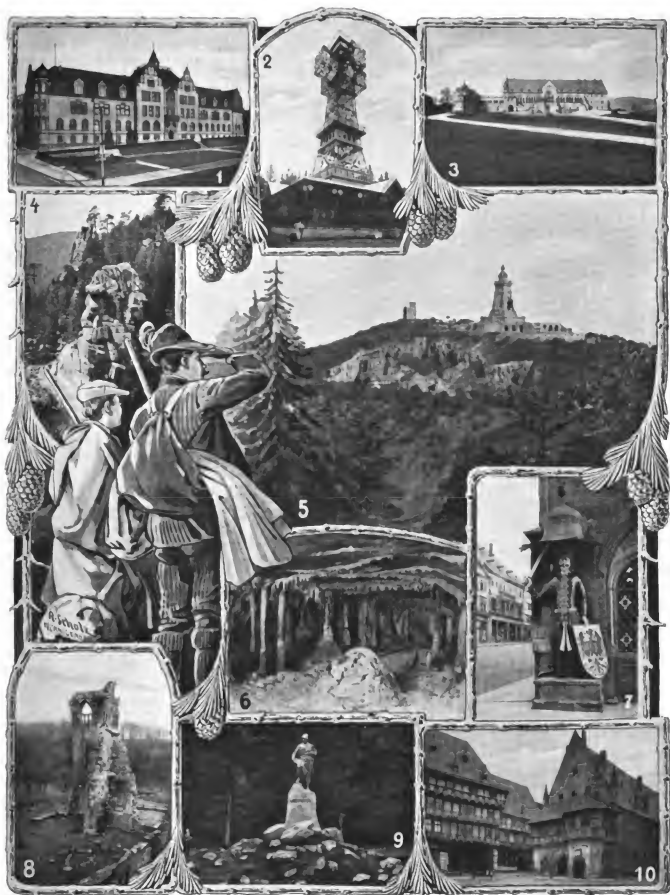
Bath Harzburg: Ravens' Cliff with View of the Brocken.

and the Market Church, worth seeing as the largest of all wooden churches, the church roofed with copper in the adjoining Zellerfeld and the Bergepotheke (mining chemist's) a house ornamented with carvings etc. by genuine artists.

In the innermost valley, to which the railway ascends, there lie the two mining towns of Lautenthal and Wildemann pleasantly situated between steep wooded mountains and, separated from them by the mountain ridge, on the border of the Hartz the cheerful summer resort Seesen, on the way to it the ruins of Schildberg and not far distant the ruins of Woldenstein and Staufenburg. From here we turn to another summer resort Grund embedded between sheltering mountains; with the Iberg towering over it and rising beside the Hübichenstein possesses as sights so-called glacier pots and a cave with stalactites. Charmingly situated on the Söse, close on the Upper Hartz lies Osterode with its castle ruins called by Heinrich Heine the Mossrosa of the Hartz. In a long extending valley between steep mountains is the health resort Lerbach from which via the Kuckholzklippe, a beautiful point of observation, we reach Buntentock, rivaling Hahnenkleeböck as a summer resort, and at the

equalled in beauty by few mountain castles. One piece of the high mountain chain forms the "Steinerne Renne", a narrow wood ravine in which the foaming water dashes wildly in cascades over granite terraces into the valley. The adjoining village of Nöschenrode with its idyllic valleys also possesses a charming character.

Between Ilsenburg and Wernigerode the Brocken, thirty five hundred feet high, pushes its foot forward up to the border of the mountain range and rising nearly three thousand feet above the level of the plain affords from this side an imposing view. Beside the "head" of the Brocken stand its two "shoulders" the Königsberg and the Heinrichshöhe. These other heights and mountain ridges together with the mighty cliffs of the tangled primeval forest and, in the west, the high plateau of the moor Brockenfeld on which the northern dwarf birch (*Betula nana*) still grows all are connected with the Brocken and issue from it. It is the only mountain north of the Alps with a world-wide reputation, even if perhaps, here and there, it is only known as the "Blocksböck", as the meeting place of the "witches' sabbaths". The circular view from its summit, on which is erected a tower



The Hartz

1. Mining Academy Clausthal. 2. Josephs' Hill. 3. Kaiserhouse Goslar. 4. Oker Valley.
 5. Kyffhäuser. 6. Rübeländer Stalactite Cavern. 7. Roland at Nordhausen. 8. Convent Ruin Walkenried.
 9. Wissmann Monument at Bath Lauterberg. 10. Town Hall at Halberstadt.

sixty feet high, ranges over more than the two hundredth part of Europe and between the extreme points, one hundred and fifty-six English miles distant from each other, can be recognised eighty-nine towns and six hundred and sixty-eight villages. But still more interesting than the distant view is the relief of the Brocken range which is obtained from above, the view over the rolling ocean of mist and fog or into a thunderstorm raging round it. Good footpaths lead up to it from all sides and the railway which ascends it from Wernigerode has opened up new beauties. To build a boarding house at the station Dreieannen-Hohne, near the wild disrupted Hohne cliffs, would be a happy thought.

The Brocken village Schierke on the Kalten Bode has, through its wonderful cliffs and the granite blocks strewn over the whole vicinity, quite the character of an Alpine district and has become a health resort of the highest class. Its suburb Elend shares in its development and the Kur-bath Braunlage on the Warmen Bode, favoured by magnificent environs, also flourishes perceptibly. Where the two spring sources join, the ruins of the imperial palace Bodfeld are to be seen. From here by the railway we reach the Bode again via Elbingerode, an idyllic summer resort, and Rübeland with its three celebrated stalactite caves of which the Hermannshöhle is the finest in Germany.

In the valley of the Rappbode among beautiful surroundings with the brilliant prospects of Ebersberg and Grosser Ehrenberg, lie the flourishing Kur-places Benneckenstein, from which the fresh woodland Hohegeiss the highest village in the Hartz (about two thousand feet) is not far distant, and Trautenstein, and further, on the united Bode, peaceful and homely between lovely leafy woods Wendefurth and Altenbrak. Below Treseburg, where the Bode begins to break through the granite of the Ramberg, the beauty of the scenery increases, the cliffs become more adventurous and wilder, on both sides is a luxuriant tree growth, the river rushes raging between the ruins and falls foaming into the "cauldron", then to hasten between perpendicular granite walls to the Bodentor, the pillars of which are formed by the six hundred feet high "Rosstrappe" and the still higher "Hexentanzplatz". Thale, with the saline bath Hubertusbad and the Hartz Bergtheater, Germany's first natural stage, is a summer resort of the highest class.

The fragrance of history hovers over Quedlinburg, the celebrated garden town; the royal castle glances down over the luxuriant country from steep sandstone rocks where it stands beside the celebrated foundation church under which King Heinrich I rests. A little farther back from the edge of the mountain range stands the proud bishop's city Halberstadt which in its romanesque Liebfrauen Church, its majestic cathedral and its interesting Town Hall exhibits brilliant architectural monuments; fit to be placed beside Quedlinburg's Klopstockhouse is also Halberstadt's Gleimhouse.

The town of Blankenburg nestles picturesquely on the mountain declivity which supports the glorious Ducal Castle and has almost a southerly character. Among the neighbouring rocky formations is the Regenstein which once bore a castle partly hewn out of the rock itself, and the jagged ridge of the Teufelsmauer. The Selke, a river parallel to the Bode offers as its chief attraction rocks emerging out of the luxuriant vegetation between the Alexisbad surrounded by a beautiful woodland park and the little village Mägdesprung with its legendary "Mädchentrappe". A branch of the tramway takes us to Harzgerode lying on the open plateau, the old castle of which treasures a valuable collection of minerals. And via the mountain Kur bath Friedrichsbrunn, encircled by woods, we ascend to the Victorie hill, the observatory of the Ramberg, the highest point of the Lower Hartz.

The Selke railway will now bring us from Mägdesprung to the watering places Garnrode and Suderode connected in sisterly fashion. The first has in its thousand year old "Cyrnici Church", in which the Markgraf Gerold, its builder, rests, a prominent monument of art, while the Stubenberg and the Georgshöhe present views of picturesque charm. Over the pleasant summer resort Ballenstedt surrounded by a wonderfully beautiful park, rises the Ducal residential castle beneath which, in a grave hewn out of the solid rock, the Markgraf Albrecht the Bear has found his last resting-place. A trip from here into the Lower Selke Valley is well worth making; there are the ruins of the ancestral castle Anhalt and the perfectly well preserved castle Falkenstein, the only one of its kind in the entire Hartzland.

We now travel by the railway to Aschersleben and Bernburg. In the former town we visit first of all the Gothic Stephany Church and the beautiful Town Hall; in Bernburg, whose saline bath is one of the strongest in Germany, we are attracted by the charming view over the woodland district of the Saale and especially by the magnificent castle of the sixteenth century.

By rail we come between the Luther towns Mansfeld and Eisleben to the southern border of the Hartz. From the fertile "Goldenen Aue" (near the saline-bath Frankenhäusen, and the Barbarossa cavern which shows beautiful alabaster formations), rises nearly one thousand feet the "Kyffhäuser" celebrated in story, from the Kaiser Ruins of which the most perfect and artistic national monument is visible. Passing the ruins of the Rothenburg we come to the Tyra valley which we follow upwards to the little town of Stolberg, an untouched piece of medievalism wedged into the narrow valley. Its show sights are the high towering princely residential castle and the Joseph's hill with the giant iron cross. A visit to the "Hohnstein" the largest castle ruin in the Hartz also affords great satisfaction. By way of the old kaiser and imperial town Nordhausen, the medieval fortifications of which are just as effective as the Renaissance architecture of its Town Hall and its Gothic cathedral, we make an excursion to the charmingly situated little town of Bleicherode at the foot of the finely wooded Bleicheröder mountain, re-entering the Hartz at Walkenried with its celebrated convent church ruins; we then ascend the "Stöberhai" by way of the lovely Wieda nestling in the valley and after enjoying the fine view from the Stöberhai pass through Bath Sachsen distinguished for its beautiful woods and come to Ravensberg, the Brocken of the southern Hartz. Via the idyllic Wiesenbecker pond we arrive at Bath Lauterberg one of the most popular of watering places with charming environs and then take the train to the mountain town in the Upper Hartz Sanct Andreasberg, an excursion well worth the trouble, as the neighbourhood offers lovely walks of which that to the Odetertie deserves especial mention. Making our way towards Herzberg we visit the celebrated "Einhornhöhle" (unicorn's cave), the stone church of the time of Bonifacius and the ruins of the Felsenburg Scharzfelds. Wonderfully beautiful and sheltered is the appearance of Herzberg lying at the foot of the ancient Guelph castle, the ancestral home of the Kings of England of the house of Hanover.

The Hartz is encircled by main lines of railway, from which branch lines and narrow gauge lines radiate into the mountains or cross the district from north to south and from east to west in manifold variations. And if the railway net has left a vacuum anywhere, the connection is made good by the Büssing-Kraftwagen lines. — In the winter, when the Hartz has its beauties to display as well as in the summer and offers something remarkable in the way of winter festivals, skiing and tobogganing, sleds are to be found everywhere at the disposal of visitors.



Halberstadt

Magdeburg.

Situated in a lovely position on the left bank of the Elbe Magdeburg, a large city containing 280 000 inhabitants and making rapid progress, offers in its rare many sidedness something to satisfy the expectations of every visitor. The fine art amateur and lover of antiquities is astonished by the beauty of the old town with its famous main-street, the Breite Weg, with a very ancient and splendid cathedral from the Gothic times with romanesque cloisters, with its Gothic churches, its Town Hall and patrician houses dating from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The visitor finds museums both

the most fashionable in Germany; the swimmers of Magdeburg make international records, and both town and citizens make sacrifices in the support of physical exercise. Its numerous and excellent schools, its applied art, building and artisans' academies, its hospitals etc. have had to be created by Magdeburg in a few decades only, as it has been twice completely ruined, first in 1631 at the destruction in the "Thirty Years War" and again between 1806 and 1813 in the time of the French. Only since the middle of the nineteenth century has it worked itself in a rapidly pro-



Magdeburg: View from the Cathedral Tower (Published by W. Klautzsch, Magdeburg)

of nature and of art: the Kaiser Friedrich Museum contains valuable collections relating to the history of cultivation and also a modern gallery. In proportion to its size Magdeburg possesses the most extensive parks of all German cities. Three of these parks stretch along the Elbe in a beautiful situation; they were mostly laid out a hundred years ago. Every practical provision has also been made for racing on the Herrenkrug meadows and in a most splendid manner for every other sport; the motor car and racing clubs are among

gressing movement up to its present commercial and industrial height, as one of the most important business towns in Germany. Its numerous factories, banks, docks, insurance offices and railways are in continual process of extension. The social provision for the poor has recently borne wonderful fruits, especially in respect to the erection of small dwellings; before the gates of the town have arisen a number of trades union and industrial garden towns.

Dr. Schmidt.

In the Heart of Germany.

By A. Trinius.

The land of Thuringia has from ancient times been celebrated as the "green heart of Germany". Not alone on account of its geographical position in the centre of the other states. Rather perhaps because from the green wooded mountain ranges of that country the wild brooks run down, to three great German rivers — the Rhine, the Weser and the

Elbe, fertilising the land on their way; because in that country people sing and rejoice, every peculiarity of the German character is here, as it were, rapt in an atmosphere of poetry, thought and dreams; because the mightiest shocks which prostrated the soul of the German people and again led it up to heaven are connected with the history of Thuringia.

Thuringia's soil saw the two periods of classical poetry, the Wertburg having been a sanctuary of the first Minnesingers and Weimer the place where the most brilliant spirits of the time fixed their rendezvous, Goethe and Schiller being the first. The poetry of chivalry and legends of the cloister

offer the ert loving visitor. For Thuringie es the heart of Germany also lies right in the middle of the modern traffic. The railway lines cut through it from all four sides. Those coming from Frenkfort, Cassel, Henover and Hamburg-Bremen meet in Bebra, then to rush on the Thuringie line slanting across the country, while from the east (Berlin—Leipsic) on the other hand the land is reached by the Thuringian line, and I now propose to conduct the reader through the little capitels of the country. Weimer, Erfurt, Gothe, Eisenach all lie on the mein lines. From Eisenach the train takes us via Meiningen to Coburg, from whence it follows the direction further to Nuremberg—Munich.

Weimar

is classical or consecrated ground not alone for the educeted German. All cultivated nations join here in adoration. On the day, the 7th of November 1775, when first the son of the Frankfort patrician, Johann Wolfgang Goethe, twenty-six years of age, trod the soil of Weimer in Werther costume, the bright star whose splendour can never be extinguished rose above the little residential city. The greatest poetical genius of Germany in union with that aspiring son of Jupiter, Schiller, and other eminent writers gave Weimer the highest consecration. The world voluntarily honoured it with the title "Ilm-Athen" and when on 22nd March 1832 the sun of Goethe for ever set, a brilliant after-glow was left behind which will illuminate the centuries yet to come. For this poet-hero has himself prophetically sung the words of the expiring Faust:

"The traces of my earthly days
Cen not in eons perish".

join hands here; here Saint Elizabeth walked her way and here a Martin Luther lived and laboured. The horrible peasant wars raged through the land and at Jena and Auerstädt the defeat of Prussia was consummated under the world conqueror Napoleon. In Thuringia the grand old master of the fugue, Johann Sebastian Bach, was born and besides him a large number of other greet musicians. Led by poetry and music almost all the other arts have celebrated their triumphs here and, however otherwise we may think of the indescribable political divisions of Thuringia, the residence of their princes brought these little stetes glory in the world, make them now, year in, year out, the resort of thousands of pilgrims who wander with exalted idees through the friendly garden-towns, tracing in the buildings, monuments etc. remembrances of the fluttering of the wings of long past times and at the same time enjoying all that the pushing modern spirit can



Weimar: Goethe Schiller Monument



Erfurt: Monument to Reichert, Founder of the Erfurt Horticulture

Should the poets return to-day they would not recognise their Weimar again. Out of the poor little country place a smart residential town of about 32 000 inhabitants has grown up. A splendid street leads to the inner old town round which a circle of new districts has been drawn. The Elm still whispers its way through the poetical park which can yet show Goethe's often sung garden-house. Tiefurt, Belvedere and Ettersberg still form the objects of favourite excursions awakening great memories. But in Weimar itself we wander, not without melancholy, through the modest rooms of Schiller's house or through the residence of Goethe now transformed into a richly fitted-up museum. From the streets and market we are greeted by the brass statues of Karl August, the princely friend of poets, of Goethe and Schiller, Wieland and Herder. The park still possesses memories of that glorious and brilliant time and in the prince's mausoleum

the history of this town; German emperors preferred to make their triumphal entrance here, Rome erected dozens of splendid churches, convents and other consecrated buildings. Erfurt's university was famous. The industry of its business-like citizens made it a golden city. Then its star sank again. When the town was tightly encircled by a narrow girdle of fortresses, it became quieter and quieter in the streets and markets. Now walls, towers and ramparts have fallen and, as if under a fertilising rain, a town numbering over 120 000 inhabitants is flourishing to-day. Erfurt Rightly calls itself always a city of flowers. Its market-gardens surpass any in the world and cover broad fields round about the town with flowers and vegetables. But what other rich industries have flourished since light and air were allowed to enter the town! Magnificent town districts with lovely parks and gardens have grown up to make the garden-city worthy of its name. But

on the east and on the north now rises a forest of chimneys, in the streets and markets pulsates the active hurrying life of a modern city. Whoever visits Erfurt to-day considers with respect the number of the splendid secular buildings, plunges into the crowd in the narrow lanes to snatch a vanishing breath of the middle ages and then turns in the direction of the Steigerwald commanding the town from the heights, between which and the old town the New Erfurt so charming in effect has arisen with its garden streets, its public parks and its views of the old city sprinkled with towers.



Eisenach: Wartburg

rest the poet and his sovereign peacefully together. What an exalting effect a walk through the cemetery of Old-Weimar has! Through the quiet streets, past the memorable buildings! How much that is beautiful, stately and novel has the modern time not created within this town in the last decades! There is only one Weimar! What once came and went here, the high and immortal memories forever connected with this Thuringian residential town to him who has ears to hear, it is re-echoed from the stones, the waves of the Elm whisper it to him the trees of the park rustle it into his ears.

Erfurt!

"How differently this token me effects"! This town at present so mightily aspiring has always been the central point of Thuringia, and its natural capital. In the middle ages one of the wealthiest and proudest of the German imperial cities, its trade and traffic afterwards decreased. Truly dramatic and affecting are the individual chapters in

It cannot be my task here to enumerate in detail the old and beautiful churches nor to estimate their treasures. We need only to step out on the Friedrich Wilhelm Place at once to stand as if under a spell. In the centre of the town the cathedral and the St. Severin church greet the visitor from the heights up which flights of outside steps lead, and as the sub soil for the extended building of the cathedral was wanting, the magnificent choir has been supported on mighty stone basement walls. There above we must stand and let our glance wander over the sea of roofs of the former imperial city. We turn to the Martin foundation, built in a neighbourly manner by the former Augustin convent, in a cell of which the monk Luther struggled through to his God. We go slowly past the former university where the great reformer also went in and out as student. We are delighted with the splendid, new, Gothic Town Hall and with the stately renaissance houses rising in its vicinity. We stop before the government buildings and

reflect on the history of the place. What a number of great and celebrated men rise up before us! Here Napoleon, the conqueror of the world, once seated himself firmly. Here a heap of crowned heads paid court to the wild Corsican, in the first rank unfortunately, the Germans. Here the great French actor Talma played before a "circle of Emperors and Kings", here Napoleon received Goethe and astonished at the appearance of the glorious man, exclaimed: "Behold, a man!" Where shall we commence, where shall we end with memories in this town, here, where the world's history always once more knocks at the gate with an iron fist, the pictures of the past gain a brilliant colouring in the course of centuries, which cannot quite fade again even in the midst of the

and worth seeing, including the celebrated library. In one of the towers there is a little court stage, a relic of former days when it was the first classic stage in Germany. On it have played Eckhoff, Mlind and other great actors. In the depths of the castle park, which forms a charming setting to the princely building, can be seen the ornamental edifice of the museum. North of the castle rises the statue of its builder, Duke Ernst the Pious, that mild and warmhearted Prince, who first brought order and healthy life again into his sorely tried land after the troubles of the Thirty Years War and raised the educational conditions in his country to a height which caused it to be looked upon as a model up to our own days. Splendid fountains and flower-gardens bring



Eisenach: View of the Wartburg from the Kur Park

roaring life of to-day. And when we have paid our homage to the historical Erfurt, then we go out into the flourishing modern Erfurt. A little way into the fertile lowlands of the Gera, the land of the three springs, between the Klingen (a name for little ditches holding water) the celebrated cauliflowers are grown and in the ditches themselves the equally famous water-cresses. Then however we turn into the Steigerwald, the leafy highland woods. From there Erfurt may be seen in all its proud beauty; the glance roves over billowy hills and fruitful plain to the Thuringian Forest in the blue distance.

When we leave the train in

Gotha,

the forest has come considerably nearer to us. Turning towards the railway-station is seen the high-lying giant structure of the castle Friedenstein, the residence of the Duke of Coburg and Gotha, a mighty building with two ponderous towers, containing however much that is valuable

us down into the old town which is built in a deep hollow and can still show many old houses of the Renaissance period. Gotha has also experienced a fresh impetus and numbers now over 40 000 inhabitants. Few German towns, especially of its population, can boast of many institutes and establishments for benevolent purposes. In Gotha originated the idea of most of the insurance companies which now inundate the world; Gotha may also call its own the world-encompassing geographical institute of Justus Perthes, the foreign collaborator of all world-travellers and explorers. Gotha in its liberal way of thinking established the first cremation establishment in Germany. In many other directions this agreeable residential city has much to show that is interesting and attractive.

And now let me salute you

Eisenach,

town of Luther and of Sebastian Bach, glorious entrance gate into the rustling green Thuringian forest, above

whose roofs and towers the Palladium of Thuringie, the tower of light, the Queen of all German castles — the Wartburg — is enthroned. Indeed now on the far side of the railway-station roars a modern factory life, near the cemetery where the great German dialect humorist, Fritz Reuter, rests beside his Luise. Yet on the other side, where round about the old town on the mountain slopes, another new Eisenach with country houses and hotels, a proud Kur-bath has been built in the delightful valleys, there surges from spring till autumn an international bustle and traffic, German wanderers come and go, songs resound and the deep woods nod to the people from every side. We must observe Eisenach once in some quiet hour from one of the heights hemming in the delightfully rock adorned Mariental, in order to recognise that if only a broad river wound its way below, Eisenach would be far higher estimated in point of beauty than Heidelberg. The effect of these forest heights, dotted with

villas, in the depth of the town is something quite unique, in the distance rise new mountains and at the side the former seat of Venus, the Hürselberg, into the interior of which Tennhäuser once made his entrance, to dream away a year far from the earth in the white arms of the beautiful witch.

Eisenach cannot boast of too many secular buildings preserved from ancient times. But we know and feel

again and again, that through these lanes the student Luther wandered, that he, become a man and a fighter, again resided here. His bronze statue salutes us as well as that of the Meestro Bach. Here too stands the statue of the Grand Duke Carl Alexander, the restorer the Wartburg, who by this restoration made a royal gift to the German people. How charming now is the ascent to the Wartburg. And then a stroll round through the singularly beautiful and interesting rooms, in which the figures, which in the course of more than 800 years have shown themselves in these places, seem again to acquire flesh and blood. The Counts, celebrated in legend and song, the Minnesingers, Elizabeth, Luther, the commencement of the free German student life, the restoration of wise counsel and of action which later occurred in the shelter of this holy castle! We must then sit on the wall and glance over the leafy valleys when the sun is sinking behind the mountains of the old country of Hesse opposite. Then that dream overtakes us that all poets celebrate again and again. Then hovers round us filling our soul with a heartfelt glow — the charm of Wartburg — the poetry of Wartburg!

The train from Eisenach brings us to

Meiningen

in an hour, through a part of the romantic Werra valley. Here if we send in our cards at the quiet refined residence of the venerable Duke George II, we do it perhaps less on account of the so-called sights which Meiningen can offer

to somewhat jaded strangers, than to be able to visit a place which has been so rich a blessing for artistic life. Meiningen which numbers over 17 000 inhabitants lies charmingly situated on the Werra, embedded between magnificently wooded mountain chains. Its romantic town church, several picturesque timber houses in ancient style, the castle rich in art treasures, the English garden with its monuments, all these offer much that is attractive. With admiration also we greet the new court theatre opened in December 1909. The destruction by fire of the old court theatre a year before, had put the whole artistic world into mourning. From that building the gifted Duke had sent out his Meiningen troop into all lands to proclaim the new birth of the art of acting and of stage management in Germany. The conquering journeys of this troop carried them even across the "herringpond". This deed of the prince is enrolled in the history of the stage. And when his artists returned home

again, their task was fulfilled. They had supplied the model and given the incitement, and now the dramatic art could develop itself in the direction pointed out. But in Meiningen people did not stand still. Now music had its turn. The Meiningen court orchestra under the direction of Steinbach first raised the little known Brahms into a high position. After Steinbach Wilhelm Berger, an



Coburg

American by birth, assumed the conductor's baton of which unfortunately death has deprived him this winter. The travelling poet Rudolf Baumbach resided here till death released him from his sufferings. Meiningen can also tell of Schiller, Jean Paul, von Bodenstedt and other German poets. This adds to its wonderful charm.

Then from Meiningen further past towers and castles, pleasant villages and antique little towns until the beautiful residence city

Coburg

emerges, high overlooked by its fortress. It lies between blooming gardens on the Itz, and its broad environs possess a charm that is specially observable when we make a tour round the walls of the fortress, the "Frankischen Leuchte". The adjacent castles Kallenberg and Rosenau, the little village of Neussess, with its pleasant remembrances of the poet Friedrich Rückert, heighten still more the attractions of Coburg. The town has a population of over 23 000 but possesses comparatively few manufactories. Franconia and Thuringia meet here close on the Bavarian frontier and from that good neighbour they have learned to love the juice of the barley. The magnificent Castle Pleitz forms the central point of the town. Here rises the Ehrenburg, the residential castle, also the court theatre and a few smaller palaces. By a splendid outside flight of steps we ascend past the equestrian monument of the great Duke Ernst II, to the fine gardens of the castle hill, the summit of which

bears the fortress of Coburg. That is now undergoing complete rebuilding in accordance with the newly discovered plans of its former configuration. Its collections and works of art will soon be visited more than at present. Rooms will also be provided for the dual household. The history of this most ancient fortress is highly interesting. What it survived in the Thirty Years War, often reads like a chapter out of a romance. Here on the height Dr. Martin Luther is said to have once been detained for a couple of months

and is said to have then composed the Protestant battle hymn: "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott!" In his romance-cycle "Die Ahnen" Gustav Freytag has repeatedly brought the fortress on to his stage, at the commencement as Idisburg and at the conclusion as the Coburg itself. Whoever visits Coburg must wander up to the castle hill and let his eyes range down over this paradise, a rare landscape-picture enfaming the heights of the Thuringian forest, the Fichtel mountains, the Main highlands and also the hills of Rhön.

North Western Germany.

By Dr. Otto Dresemann, Cologne.

The traveller arriving from the sea, where the two great German harbours Hamburg and Bremen serve as landing places for the important shipping companies, is carried on his way to Westphalia and the Rhine through a wide heath, the prairie of Northern Germany. In spite of its seeming monotony it contains treasures, which reveal themselves on closer observation. If you have seen it in brilliant sunshine or shrouded in mist in the pale light of the moon, you fully appreciate its secret charms. Those who desire to make themselves more acquainted with its romance, are recommended to read the works of the Westphalian poetess Annette von Droste-Hülshoff.

The distance from Bremen to Osnabrück is about the same as from Hamburg to Bremen, but the express trains running on this line cover the 122 kilometres without a stop, which would be impossible in more densely populated districts, where the jealousy of the towns on the line would forbid what the Frenchman calls "brûler une station".

The old town of

Osnabrück

may be called a monument to Charlemagne. It marks the place where the great ruler put a definite end to the independence of the Saxon people (in A. D. 783) by beating their hero Wittekind decisively, compelling him to bow his head and accept Christianity. Feelings of awe inspired by an Immemorial past will overcome every visitor to the old grey churches of Osnabrück, when he admires those large arched halls so imposing in their majestic simplicity. Generations of a millennium have prayed and sung here, and you are conscious of a more austere and pious faith. The Gothic times have passed by without leaving remarkable trace in these overwhelming edifices. The spirit which speaks to us so truly out of the works of the poet Friedrich Wilhelm Weber seems to come to life again under these remnants of long bygone ages.

Osnabrück belongs to Hanover and, therefore, is politically separated from the neighbouring province of Westphalia. But nationality knows of no limit here. Old Saxon manners in house and life, are the same here as in Westphalia and the speech is preserved unaltered by the sons of that soil, whence the ancestors of those who now live in the British Isles emigrated. Let us hope that their distant relatives and their native soil are often remembered by the

descendants of those emigrants, that this memory may induce them to visit now and then the places so dear to their forefathers and to breathe the air filled with a language even now closely related to theirs; a language, in which the English "hawk" is still a "hask" and which is so rich in similar documents of kinship. Generally speaking, this kinship reaches from Mecklenburg and even more eastward to the west over Hanover, Westphalia, Friesland, the Netherlands and even further to French Flanders. All over this country carts of the same construction will be met as a witness of the same origin.



Münster in Westphalia: Principal Market with the Lambertus Church

While we are meditating over the pest and these ethnographic problems, the train carries us across the mountain-chain of the Teutoburg Forest made immortal by the battle between the Teutonic and the Roman Race.

It was in A. D. 9. The exact spot, where Hermann the Liberator defeated the legions of Augustus, is even now a matter of dispute among savants, but the Teutoburg Forest, thanks to the testimony of Tacitus, will never be deprived of its glory, and the visitor of to-day will see among the green

that uniform and historic character which is its prominent charm and for which the neighbouring cities — creations of more recent and modern times — so much envy it.

Outside the railway station the gaze of the traveller is at once held by the "Promenade" — a wonderful row of venerable trees which surrounds the town in a circle exactly where the ramparts of the fortress were once to be found. Across this promenade which invites the traveller to beautiful walks, we at once go down to the centre of the town, the Prinzipalmarkt, surrounded by historic houses with gabled roofs and embellished with arcades like those which are to be found in Strassburg, Bern and other places of historic interest. Dutch renaissance is dominant in these gabled roof houses.

The most important building on the Prinzipalmarkt is the Gothic Town Hall, which, however, with its limited rooms does not suffice for modern requirements, so that quite a new structure with a tower of rich architecture had to be erected at its side. The most interesting part of the old building is the hall of peace, so-called after the peace of 1648 which was simultaneously concluded here and at Osnabrück and put an end to that Thirty Years War so full of horrors.

On looking across the Prinzipalmarkt, your eyes are unwillingly held by the high and wonderful pierced Gothic tower of the Lambert Church. A singular story of historical interest is connected with this tower and called back to memory by the aspect of the cages that are still to be seen here. In these cages the dead bodies of the anabaptists Johann van Leiden,



Münster in Westphalia: Greet Hell in the Town Hall

hills near the little town of Detmold, the Cherusken on the dome of a temple swinging his sword triumphantly in the air.

Now we rapidly approach

Münster

the metropolis of Westphalia, that province so rich in iron and coal, where the native "stretches" the iron and where lonely farms surrounded with oaks are to be seen, a land of busiest industry and time-honoured agriculture. We are among a people which, according to the poet, has no abundance of well sounding words, but is known for its pithiness and renowned for having given to the fatherland so many great men and brave warriors; a people, which takes life seriously but is never gloomy. The high standing of the dialectical drama and the Münster carnival, which successfully competes with that in Cologne, proves that the Westphalian is not averse to life's joyful side.

From the Teutoburg Forest we descend to the Münsterland, that large country which extends as far as Oldenburg, once dominated by a bishop and even now ecclesiastically and economically united with the bishop's town of residence Münster. This connection is due to the agriculture which is the means of livelihood to the population around Münster. Agriculture is conservative and holds firmly to tradition, whereas industry quickly mixes population and alters character and landscape.

The ancient town of Münster has a large share in the maintenance of old manners and tradition and not to its disadvantage, as the preservation of its architecture gives it

Knipperdolling and Krechting were exhibited in A. D. 1536 who, after having been pinched with red-hot tongs, were drawn to the top of the Lambert Tower, where the bodies remained in the cages for long years. These cages are the only visible tokens of that period of religious fanatics who, for a short lapse of time had usurped the power in the bishop's residence and aspired to erect a new Zion by a combination of absolutism and communism. They held old Münster under a fearful reign of blood which after a hard siege came to a no less fearful end.

From the Prinzipalmarkt a few steps will bring us to the Domplatz, one side of which is dominated by the Cathedral. The impression of majestic grandeur in the interior equals its enormous outer dimensions. Admiration is further raised after the inspection of the many curiosities of different times inside the church. Here also the Romanesque character dominates, as well as in the Ludger Church a little further in Ludgerstrasse, and in the old Stifts Church of St. Mauriz in the suburb of this name. On the way from the Cathedral to the castle you pass by the Liebfrauen Church in Ueberwesser, a good Gothic structure which attracts attention owing to the enormous mass of the blunt tower. It was on the platform of this tower that the cannons of the anabaptists once dominated the environs and defied the besieging army of the bishop. On leaving the old town, we come to the ancient castle of the bishop and the large park behind. The style of this building shows the architecture of that rococo period in its zenith. The courts of the nobility of the Münsterland i. e. their town mansions, all show the same

architecture. The old Academy of Münster which possessed only a faculty of theology and philosophy was raised to the rank of a university in 1902. Besides it, there are still some other notable buildings, especially the Provincial Museum and the Episcopal Museum of Christian Art. Those interested in natural science, will find a walk through the Zoological Gardens and the Westphalian Provincial Museum for Natural Science of much interest.

The industrial life of Münster has been much promoted by its communication with the Ems Canal, called after the name of a small river which passes at a little distance from the town supplying it with the necessary water. This river forms the natural continuation of the canal and through its communications with the Rhine according to a certain plan is destined to be a new mouth of the latter.

The Dortmund—Ems Canal on its way from Münster to Dortmund has to overcome a certain ascent, and not far from Dortmund at Henrichenburg this is done in a singular manner by lifting machinery. Meanwhile the railroad carries us by a circuitous route to Hamm, the industrial importance of which is made clear to the traveller by numerous smoking chimneys.

Dortmund

the old free Imperial and Hanseatic town, like all other industrial cities of Westphalia has enormously developed in recent times. This has caused so many alterations in its exterior that — apart from the historical ecclesiastical and civil buildings, — the old character of the town has nearly vanished. The title of Imperial and Hanseatic City proves that Dortmund looks back upon an ancient history of which it may well be proud, as its citizens have not only been successful in trade, but also in handling their weapons. The

down to 1803 the central seat of the vehmick court. During centuries the famous vehmick linden, the old emblem of Dortmund, stood here in flower like the vehmick court itself, but the tree became rotten and decayed and was for years only kept erect by means of ropes and hoops. Forgotten now is the institution which it symbolised, which in the fifteenth century was at the height of its importance and covered the whole



Dortmund: Town Theatre

country with its influence. The most notable buildings of Dortmund are its churches and first among them the Reinoldi Church. It derives its origin from the Romanesque time and was reconstructed some time afterwards. Later it received a beautiful Gothic choir. The Protestant service is now held there, but the church still retains in its interior valuable reminiscences of the Catholic time, such as pictures and statues. The oldest church is the Marien Church, which, as well as the Petri Church also contains valuable artistic treasures. Both are

also devoted to the Protestant service. The Propstei Church belonging to the Catholics, is a simple but pleasing structure of the late Gothic style with treasures of art also worth being seen.

Among the civic buildings the most prominent are the Town Hall and the Guild Hall. The former, long neglected, has been recently restored with much skill, the artist having taken care to preserve the old lines as much as possible. The adjacent museum holds a lot of treasures relating to the city and many valuable objects of ancient and modern times. The Guild Hall has been secured in its existence by the fact that it is now made serviceable for purposes that have to subordinate themselves to the preservation of this venerable token of the Dortmund of the middle ages. But the city is noted for something else, namely its beer. Although not so renowned as the famous Munich, it has a wide-spread fame for the production of a beer of excellent quality which is asked for even many miles



Essen-Ruhr: Town Banqueting Hall

old town was surrounded by ramparts which have lost their original character and are now used as roads. Outside the ramparts, northwards, where now the large railway station (a new structure calculated to cope with an enormous traffic) was erected not long ago, was in the middle ages

distinct from the place of its production. Otherwise than Munich, Dortmund brews a beer of a clear, transparent colour resembling that of amber. The beverage being much liked in the industrial districts, one brewery after another came into existence in Dortmund. The Union Brewery, Germania

Brewery and others are for Dortmund, what the Anhäuser, Busch and Papst are to Milwaukee and St. Louis. Dortmund like Munich has a specially composed spring-water which is the clue to the popularity of the beer it produces.

We now arrive at

Essen

after crossing an industrial district full of life. Coal mines as far as the eye can see, towering chimneys and pit mouths that are crowned with turning wheels and surrounded with trellis work are to be seen everywhere. But coal is not merely brought to the surface here, it is transformed into coke on the spot, so as to supply the blast furnaces and foundries in the industrial district of Westphalia as well as others in Luxemburg, Lorraine, Belgium and France with the necessary fuel. While in the past the gases liberated in the production of coke were only partially utilised for boiler heating, the excess (like the natural gas in Pennsylvania) being burnt in the open air, modern engineering has succeeded in gathering and conducting them in lines of pipe many miles long to distant towns.

In the district south of Münster, the capital of the province of Westphalia, the landscape, which till then has been essentially of an agricultural character, begins to change. A few miles further the eye recognises right and left of the railway line at the shortest intervals coal pits, ironworks, workmen's colonies and villages that have become cities. The visitor is travelling through the empire of iron and of coal. At Essen he finds himself in its proper capital, in the heart of this industrial district. Whoever is disposed to carry away with him more than a superficial picture of it, such as he might form from the window of a railway carriage, should take our advice and stay several days in Essen.

While yet on the train steaming into the central station of Essen, he will see on the right the great rolling-mills of Schulze-Kneudt and on the left at the further side of the cemetery, in which the graves of the Krupp family are found, lies as an outward and visible proof that we are here in the heart of the coal district, the building of the Rhenish-Westphalian coal syndicate, in which 1909 pits with a total output of 80 288 393 tons coal have been enrolled, whereof 14 247 914 tons employing 51 459 workmen or more than one sixth of the entire output fell to the share of Essen and its suburbs. The economic interests of the whole mining works in the coal district are combined in the Society for Mining Interests in the Chief Mining Board District of Dortmund (Verein für die bergbaulichen Interessen im Oberbergbauamtsbezirk Dortmund), which also has its seat in Essen (in the Friedrichstrasse, see illustration). If the traveller then steps out of the principal entrance of the Essen railway station, he has first presented to him a view typical of this industrial district — the view of the traffic having outgrown the frame offered for its business development by the narrow streets of a town, which not a long time ago was but a small provincial one. No wonder that here in Essen the bed for the infant giant has become everywhere too small. The town has actually

increased from a population of 51 513 inhabitants in the year 1871 to 294 691 inhabitants in 1910, according to the census taken on December 1st of that year. This is a development such as no other town in the whole manufacturing district can boast of. It is however not only the typical picture of alterations called into being by the enormous industrial development, such as the great street traffic, the mixture of old Bergland houses with modern business



Essen-Ruhr: Building of the Mining Association

premises, which appeals to the stranger who looking attentively about him wanders along the track of the street railways through the Kettwigerstrasse. He finds himself interested also by a number of points of attraction of a historical and artistic nature. For instance, the municipal theatre, the



Essen-Ruhr: On the Bernewaldchen

Burgplatz with the venerable old Johannes Church and the monument to Kaiser Wilhelm. As the visitor goes on to the Town Hall, past the monument to the founder of Krupp's Steelworks, Alfred Krupp, and the Markt Church into the Limbeckerstrasse, a pure business street, he observes to the left on the Limbecker Platz the monument to Friedrich Alfred Krupp and the Essener Hof, the hotel of the firm Krupp, both near the entrance to the manufacturing city, the Krupp's

cast steel-works, through which name Essen has attained its world-wide celebrity. Whoever wishes to carry away with him at least an external impression of the imposing grandeur of this armoury workshop of Germany, which forms only a part, although certainly the principal part, of the entire undertakings of the Krupp firm in Germany, is urgently recommended to take a drive through Krupp's factory grounds up the Frohnhauserstrasse, through the Margarethen and Altendorferstrassen back to the Limbecker Platz. The steel-works of Krupp employ, according to a report made on May 1st 1910, 37 848 clerks and workmen, while in the year 1840 only 99 workmen were occupied there. The pictures and the farther informations in the article "Industry and Beauty" illustrate the extraordinary development of this undertaking, from the proceeds of which in Essen about 170 000 people live. Whoever wishes to be instructed as to the conditions of residence of a great part of Krupp's workmen is recommended, after the before mentioned drive through the factory grounds, to inspect Krupp's workmen's colonies of Kronenberg, Alfredshof Friedrichshof and Altenhof, the last the home of the old pensioners of Krupp. He will then at the same time receive an impression of the development of the thoughtful provision for dwellings in Krupp's enterprises from the aesthetic point of view also. A visit to the "Margarethe Krupp Foundation", the object of which is in general the providing of healthy dwellings for the poorer classes of the population, is also highly advisable. With that visit, an inspection of the really model new municipal hospital buildings may be combined. Here however the visitor finds himself already in the south, with which quarter the residential part of Essen identifies itself more and more. For Essen is distinguished from other manufacturing towns of the district not only by its development having been the quickest, but, above all, also by its being able to render a separation between the residential and the business quarters of the town possible to an extent that scarcely any other town can accomplish. The line of separation is marked by the line of the Bergisch-Märkisch railway. Essen as a residential city has developed south of this line to a continually increasing extent, to which the municipal building policy of opening up large tracts of land for building villas has in a high measure contributed. The visitor is recommended to make his way through the Bismarckstrasse to the so-called Haumannshof, to visit the villa quarter Bernewaldchen (see illustration) situated to the south-east, and after that the still growing villa quarter of Brüningshaushof with the just completed new building of the Royal Academy of Architecture. This last-named villa district cannot yet present a complete town picture, the houses and villas in it having almost all arisen in the course of the last and the present year. The building work on the Haumannshof also is of more recent date (since 1909). The visitor to this villa quarters will carry away with him the impression that Essen, in the south, south-east and south-west affords a healthy residence in a sometimes charmingly picturesque neighbourhood and that it has no need to fear comparison with other towns, for instance with Düsseldorf. The general conditions of health in Essen, thanks to the

sanitary and social measures taken by the municipality, the supply of perfect drinking water and the favourable influence which the successful efforts to preserve the woods within the Essen town district have exercised upon the health of the people, have improved enormously, so that now the average rate of mortality in Essen is by far lower than that of all the other towns in the industrial district and in fact of the majority of towns anywhere, having, with its rate of 12.34 in the thousand in the year 1910 made even a better show than Wiesbaden. — A little tour through the town woods of about fourteen hundred acres, which can very easily be connected with the inspection of the colony Altenhof, and then further through the Ruhr valley to see the Villa Hügel, is also urgently recommended. The stranger will be astonished at being able to enjoy here, just before the gates of the coal and steel town Essen, a landscape so full of rest and peace that the environs of few other towns can compare with it. Since the community of Rellinghausen was incorporated on April 1st 1910 there lies in addition for the most part in the town district of Essen the so-called Schellenberger Wood (800 acres area)



Elberfeld: Suspension Railway

from which glorious views are had into the Ruhr valley. Here lies also the old castle of Schellenberg, near which the Miners' Colony of the pit Gottfried Wilhelm of the Essener Steinkohlenbergwerke A. G. lies.

There is also no want of artistic and intellectual attractions in Essen, such as a city, which will not only be an industrial town but also a residential one, must possess. We need only to mention here the Town Banqueting Hall (see illustration) with its fashionable concert and chamber music halls (on the Huyssensallee), with the adjoining town garden, the already mentioned municipal theatre, the Coliseum and the Apollo theatre, the many higher schools (three gymnasia [classic languages], two oberreal schools [modern languages], higher girls' schools, Royal School of Engineering, Royal Mining Academy, academic courses for commercial science, general continuation schools etc.).

The Lower Rhine.

During the railway journey from Essen to the Rhine an enormous freight traffic makes itself manifest to the traveller who cannot but admire the means used to master it. The

* which shall be published thereupon in a further number of the periodical "Deutschland".

railroads cross over and under him; he will be struck by numerous freight stations with their endless rows of tracks and is astounded by the number of trains with countless cars necessary to distribute all over the country that precious material, the coal. Large quantities go to

Duisburg-Ruhrort

the greatest river harbour of Europe. Ruhrort is now a part of the large city of Duisburg whose interesting historical past vanishes behind its industrial importance of to-day. One of its celebrities was the learned known Merkator the famous geographer.

A monument of old times in this city is the Salvator-kirche. All other public buildings are of modern character. The upper part of the river Ruhr which crosses Duisburg and Ruhrort, has lost all its importance as a means of transport. Projects, however, are now under consideration which tend to increase its traffic. The importance of harbour traffic on the lower Ruhr is shown by the following figures. Traffic of the Ruhr harbours in 1909: 25 409 734 tons; increase as

populated and most active parts of the continent, and offer an aspect of manifold life in its traffic, its mills, factories and foundries.

From the industrial district which knows of no rest day or night, we make an interesting excursion to the old fortress of Wesel renowned for its Willibrord Church and its Town Hall, whence we come to

Cleve

situated on the left bank of the Rhine near the Dutch frontier. This health resort is of ideal quietness and rich in beautiful scenery which is in strong contrast to the lowlands around. Wooded hills are scattered about and the whole is crowned by the Schwanenburg, the Swan Castle, made famous by the myth of Lohengrin, the Knight of the Swan. Cleve is regularly visited by many Dutchmen seeking recreation and is excellently equipped for receiving strangers. Visitors to Cleve should not neglect to make the trip to

Xanten

close by and worth seeing for its Victor Cathedral. There is also an old myth connected with this little town, Siegfried the Dragon Killer and hero of the epic "The Nibelungen" having lived here.

Returning from this excursion to the Northern district, we approach that part of the Rhine Province which is typically Rhenish, with inhabitants of strong, active character, lively and joyful. It is a race with peculiar characteristics, perhaps partly due to their famous wine, that banisher of care.

One of the most harmonic combinations of never resting work and life's beauty and comfort is revealed to the traveller in the city of

Düsseldorf.

It is the ancient capital of the former County, Duchy and later Grand Duchy of Berg. The glory of the Grand Duchy was of but short duration, as it was confined to the reign of Napoleon I. The capital became a little provincial town again, but the activity of its citizens, favourable conditions and an able administration made it grow splendidly within the last few decades, so that it is

now in the front rank of the large German towns. Though situated on the Rhine, Düsseldorf has but lately become aware of this advantage, the more so, as it had no communication with the other side of the river. This has, however, altered, owing to the extension of its area which contains today a large suburb on the other side of the Rhine.

Düsseldorf is the centre of art in the Rhine Province, a garden city and an industrial city simultaneously, the residence of big industrial administrations and the "buen retiro" of numerous industrial magnates.

But in the town itself and especially to the right and the left of Kings Alley, the Königsallee, one of the most beautiful avenues in the world — the palaces of the industrial administrations have been erected, above all towering the high dome of the Steel Palace, the "Stahlhof", the centre of the German Steelworks Union, the name of which is familiar in the entire world.

Close by its side we find the tidy building of the Dramatic Theatre, which enjoys an international reputation for its splendid performances under the management of Dumont-Lindemann. The Municipal Theatre, once the sphere of action



Duisburg: Burg Place with the Town Hall and the Salvator Church

against 1908: 1 741 234 tons or 7.3 %. This increase alone surpasses the total traffic of many Rhine harbours. From the coal traffic about 54 % goes up the Rhine, whereas the remainder goes down to Holland and Belgium. The production of coal has also been taken up on the left side of the river in latter years as well as in Northern Westphalia. It has however, been necessary to sink the pits deeper and deeper as the beds of coal are not so near to the surface as in the old district.

On the riverside of one of the most charming villas of the Rhine (at Bonn) the gaze of the passer-by is held by an inscription which says:

True earnest Westphalie
Sunny Golden Rhine
Hail to you both
In shining Wine.

We have now left true earnest Westphalia, but not without finding that its ethnographic characteristics reach far towards the Rhine. On going up the river, we are still within that part of Western Germany which industry dominates. The river itself and its environs belong to one of the most densely



The Monument to the Elector John William in Düsseldorf.

Made by the sculptor Gabriel Grupello in the year 1711. One of the most important and beautiful equestrian-statues in Germany. Known by the name of the "Jan Wellem" monument.

of Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, devotes itself principally to the opera. But here the classic drama also finds a place, as every year the Rhenish Goethe Society (composed of the leading actors of all the German speaking stages) shows here its model performances before a public from all parts of the world. The time chosen for these performances is generally the first half of July. The winter, however, offers still other pleasures in the Düsseldorf carnival which, though it has disappeared from the street, is seen to advantage in the fancy dress balls arranged by the "Malkasten" that well-known society of painters. Those who have ever been present at one of these festivals which are among the most prominent events of the winter, cannot doubt that they live in a city of art. The museums and art collections moreover, prove it sufficiently.

The stranger, even if his time may be limited will find a visit to this town now counting 360 000 inhabitants worth while. The excellent sanitation and consequently the low rate of mortality invite one to make a permanent stay. Besides, the manifold opportunities of instruction, the numerous social, artistic and scientific events (the current year will bring us one of the famous Lower Rhine Music Festivals) as well as extensive popular, scientific and technical libraries, are worth mentioning. Opportunity for all sports is given (sailing, motor-boating, ballooning, hockey, lawn-tennis, riding, skating, tobogganning and fencing) and recently harbours for racing yachts, race and cycling courses, as well as the airship hall for the Zeppelin airship have been provided — and last

not times by many beautiful churches, fine broad streets with elegant shops and excellent means of traffic, and offers a picture of active life in matters of art, science and music. It shows, in the words of Shadwall, an impartial witness, signs of joyful success and civic prosperity. The jewel of the town, in its very heart, is its beautiful park, the "Hofgarten", rich in splendid rows of trees and manifold perspectives. If you cross it from east to west, you arrive at the ascent of the powerful bridge which spans the Rhine in heavy arches, thus uniting the old part of the city with the new. Your gaze wanders towards the North to the wide parks skirting the river, on the same place where in 1902 the successful exhibition of industry and arts took place. A portion of it, the Palace of Art, is still preserved for this purpose and exhibitions of high value are organised here nearly every year. Larger projects are under consideration for this year. Quite a new feature in the picture of even this modern city is the new airship hall of enormous dimensions. Southwards the city shows its magnificent new river front with monumental buildings, broad wharves with fine looking terraces and green parks. It ends at the harbour which is one of the largest inland basins of Europe. From the harbour all around the town, the outskirts are occupied by the industries of Düsseldorf, the character of which is expressed by the words "iron and steel". Thus no chimneys disturb the beauty of the internal city.

Quite near to the town, besides the Zoological and People's Gardens which are within its boundaries, are



Düsseldorf: Fine Art Gallery

but not least — there is a surrounding landscape which offers more charms than is generally supposed.

Once the seat of a ducal residence, the city owes many of its characteristic parts to its former rulers; broad avenues, flourishing gardens, large ornamental lakes and noble structures devoted to art. The city has been embellished in mo-

also the Municipal Woods to the northeast and a magnificent forest to the southeast which give every opportunity for recreation and walks. Fertile woods, lovely valleys and undulating hills affording beautiful views, are easily to be attained by means of electric tramways. A hilly district, called the "Bergische Land" with deep, narrow valleys and

green wooded slopes, homely, many coloured cottages with happy and industrious inmates lies within the space of an afternoon excursion. And we have also the open country of the Lower Rhine, the quiet beauty of which is beginning to be understood to-day; this, too, invites us to many a delightful day or afternoon excursion.

An electric railway which was specially built to provide a shorter and more convenient route permits us to pay at very little loss of time, a visit to the town of silk and velvet

Crefeld.

Surrounded by beautiful avenues, this town is built on uniform lines which remind one of American towns, with one exception, namely that, as is also the case in Düsseldorf, the poorer houses show the traveller that the price of land has not attained the same level as in America. The school for the instruction of workmen provides



Crefeld: Kaiser Wilhelm Museum

Blanche) and a collection of modern sculptures (of Hildebrand, Stuck, Meunier, Bartholomé, Rodin); finally several collections of applied art: old furniture and carved work of the lower Rhine, old China etc. There is a library of art and collection of etching, changing exhibitions of new pictures and sculptures. The interior of the Town Hall is decorated with historical wall paintings by the Düsseldorf painter Janssen, Wilhelm the

composer of the famous song "The Watch on the Rhine" was a native of this town and it has honoured him by a monument.

As capital of the hilly district, Düsseldorf is naturally closely related to its hilly hinterland, to which the important towns of

Elberfeld and Barmen

belong. Many well-to-do natives of these two towns have left the smoke of their factories in order to settle down in the chief town of their district. Elberfeld also worked hand



Bath Cleve on the Lower Rhine

a flow of skilled labourers. The Kaiser Wilhelm Museum, built in 1897 in memory of the late Emperor William I, contains the collections of art in possession of the town. Amongst these the most remarkable is the collection of works of Italian Renaissance (masterpieces of Donatello, Luce and Andrea della Robbia, Sansovino); a gallery of new pictures (works of Achenbach, Lenbach, Thome, v. Kelckreuth, Monet, La Touche,

in hand with Düsseldorf, when it was decided to call into existence a line of passenger steamers for the middle and lower Rhine. The first West German railway to be opened ran between Düsseldorf and Elberfeld.

On the journey from Düsseldorf to Elberfeld the traveller will meet with a curious feat of engineering, which at the time when railways were first constructed was thought to be

indispensable, because it was not supposed to be possible that a locomotive would, of its own power, be able to pull even a light train up any gradient. Between Erkrath and Hochdahl, there is a sloping plain, where by means of a wire rope, a descending engine pulls up the ascending train. After leaving Vohwinkel the train crosses the river Wupper and enters into the Wupper valley. Here the towns of Elberfeld and Barmen stretch without any visible dividing line to a distance which equals the diameter of London from east to west. The river Wupper with its many coloured dirty water flows underneath the railway bridge over which we pass. It is the artery of these two manufacturing towns, however, no more for obtaining power, as the size of the numerous factories makes it necessary for them to use steam.

The dye-works pour their many-coloured streams of waste products, as well as the superfluous acids into this useful channel, and even on reaching the Rhine, the Wupper has lost nothing of its contents, deadly to all life. In recent times, the Wupper has come to a further use, namely as a means of transport. A railway of special design has been built over its course. Guided by the system of cable railways, which, however, because of their light and winding construction, do not fit



Tower on Town Wall at Zons

themselves for passenger traffic, the engineers thought out a more solid system. They placed a large number of steel supports on either side of the river with the upper ends joined together over it and the whole made firm with trellis-work, then on the top of this rails were placed. Along these rails wheels, to which hanging cars are fixed, were made to run. In this manner was the now world-famed hanging railway of the Wupper-valley constructed. As one approaches the main railway station of Elberfeld, these hanging trains driven by electricity will be readily perceived running to and fro. From the height at which the railway-line is constructed a splendid view is obtained of the continuous row of works running the length of the valley, which becomes somewhat broader at the centre of Elberfeld and then once more narrows itself where the town of Barmen begins and stretches over several miles.

The strong feeling of independence, and the growth of both towns are symbolized by the imposing town halls and the splendid edifices devoted to art,

to which the earnest and hard working population never gave a thought a few decades ago. The natives of the valley belong to the Calvinist and Lutheran faith; some of their churches are bare plain structures, some new edifices of noteworthy architecture. Patriotism displays itself in imposing monuments. The surrounding hills are crowned with tower monuments and offer delightful walks.

A railway goes up to the Tölle Tower and has its continuation in an electric railway which ends in Remscheid, a town, which can also be reached by means of the State Railways.

Remscheid

lies on an elevation dominating the neighbourhood, with the valley of the Wupper and several little tributaries near by. A dyke regulating the amount of water flowing in the river has been



Neuss: St. Quirinus Church



Barmen: Ruhmeshalle



Kaiser Wilhelm Bridge near Münstern

constructed here, and a little lake has thus been formed which contributes to the beauty of the scenery. The steel goods of Remscheid successfully compete with those of its close rival Solingen which is separated from the former by the deep valley of the Wupper. This valley is bridged over by the famous Kaiser Wilhelm Bridge, whose arch spans the river in a broad bow of more than a hundred metres. From there you follow the river and reach by beautiful paths the little village of Burg, called thus after a "burg" or castle once belonging to the counts of Berg, before they removed to Düsseldorf. The old castle has been restored and painted by the hand of a famous artist, after which it became a much visited place devoted to the memory of local history.

Neuss

is another little town to be easily reached from Düsseldorf. The latter is, compared with Neuss, of quite recent times, as Neuss was already a fortified camp in the time of the Romans. In its vicinity we find many reminiscences of this great military nation. Neuss has a certain importance as a market of grain. It has made strenuous efforts to develop its trade by creating a modern harbour of large size, so as to minimise the bad effects of its exclusion from the Rhine. The town, moreover,

contains a precious treasure of architecture, namely its Quirin Cathedral, the blunt tower and dome of which dominate the entire town by the heaviness of its mass.

The Rhenish metropolis

Cologne

is quickly reached from Neuss. The visitor arriving here is astounded at the enormous dimensions of its railway station.

We are now within the city of the Eusebe-Cologne, already appreciated by Napoleon I and to-day produced by many firms who sell their products in numerous shops near the railway station, the city of the carnival which is more long-lived here than in Venice or Rome, the city which according to the words of the poet Heine has a hundred churches and chapels and is, therefore, often called the German Rome. The most majestic of these



Castle Burg on the Wupper

hundred, however, is the Cathedral which proudly reflects its double tower in the waves of the Rhine. No doubt the first visit of the stranger is devoted to the admiration of this sublime house of God of which he has read and heard so much.

Cologne is a city of strangers "par excellence". The truth of this becomes at once obvious to the traveller, when



Steamer of the Prussian-Rhenish Steam-Navigation Company Cologne

he looks round on the open space in front of the Cathedral and sees one large hotel at the side of another.

The old Hanseatic city lies with its main front to the Rhine, which was and still is the source of its riches. The front of many miles length has been transformed at heavy cost into a modern wharf which, owing to its extension, may be considered as a harbour. Downwards from Rodenkirchen the roads and avenues skirt the river to Mülheim and everywhere you can see active life along the stream, steamers discharging, passengers landing, long rows of vessels being tugged up the river and little boats gliding swiftly across the water. The new steel Rhine bridge first arrests the eye. Its heavy towers on both banks are adorned with equestrian statues of King Frederick William IV and the three Emperors of the new German Empire. The old floating bridge close by will soon disappear and be replaced by another steel bridge. Further up the river a railway bridge crosses the Rhine.

The best view of Cologne is to be had from Deutz on the other side of the river.

Looking from this point of vantage you find that the Cathedral does not exactly mark the centre of the city, though dominating it entirely. To the right, down the river, we see

recent years, which even outstrips Paris. Around the city inside the ramparts, an outer circle of broad, modern avenues with picturesque cottages and noble buildings grows unceasingly.

If we follow the ring street until it once more reaches the Rhine, we see before us the equestrian statue of the Emperor Friedrich III. We are also quite close to the well-stocked Zoological Gardens and the beautiful conservatories of the Flore filled with magnificent palms.

Let us now turn our steps towards the interior of the town and give our attention to the old churches of the middle ages. For example, St. Gereons Church in Gereon Street and St. Ursula in the neighbourhood of the Eigelstein Gate with the "Golden Room" which contains very costly treasures of art. The Apostles Church with its graceful choir and rich mosaics in the interior lies near the New Market. St. Maria in the Capitol; which commands the Hay Market contains attractive decorations. Near the Cathedral is to be found the church of St. Marie's Ascension which was built in mixed style by the Jesuits. St. Andreas's Church contains the grave of the great philosopher Albertus Magnus, the teacher of Thomas von Aquin. Another church built at the



Cologne on Rhine: The new Hohenzollern Bridge

the Kunibert Church behind which the blunt tower of the Agnes Church is plainly visible. Towards the middle, the massive tower of the Martins Church overlooks small houses, the roofs of which remind one of the teeth of a saw. At its side, we discover the tower of the Town Hall. The general view presents a bewildering entanglement of points and dents. The Severins Church in the Romanesque style constitutes the last pillar in the picturesque scenery of the old town up the river. But Cologne has long ago grown beyond this pillar, enormous warehouses, happily constructed in the local style, prolong the river front and give you an idea of the city's trade, when you witness the numerous river and see steamers loading and discharging their manifold cargoes. In the midst of this busy trade, the Commercial High School seems to have its correct place.

Like a watchman of olden times, the Bayenturm stands here amidst the bustle of modern life. In the Commercial High School, we find the modern Commercial Museum, in the Bayenturm the Prehistoric Collection, contrasts that are only possible in a community with so many-sided interests.

It will be interesting to know the circumference of Cologne. This has its difficulties owing to the large development of

time when these men lived, is the Gothic Minorites Church, which is connected with the town museum. It contains the graves of the philosopher Duns Scotus and of Kolping, the founder of Young Men's Catholic Clubs which are now spread all over Germany. There is also a statue of him in front of this church.

The church of St. Peter in Sternen Street is worth visiting in order to see the famous picture of Christ being taken from the cross which was painted by Rubens. Parallel to the last mentioned church and quite near it is the oldest church of Cologne, namely the church of Cecilia. As further witnesses of past ages, we would mention the churches of St. George on the Waid Market, of St. Marys in Lyskirchen on the Rhine, as well as the Columbe Church which is quite near the Minorites Church. All the Protestant churches in Cologne belong to recent times, with the exception of one in the Schilder Street, which was formerly a monastery chapel.

Turning our attention now to other classes of buildings, we would mention the Town Hall first, the tower of which commands the Old Market. The front of this building is however on the other side, where a splendid portal marks its entrance. This is the finest example of the Italian Renaissance

style which is to be found North of the Alps. Near by is the Gürzenich, an old merchant's building which is worth visiting on account of its large hall embellished with fine wood carvings and artistic paintings, which is used for public and private functions of all sorts, especially the musical festivals of the Lower Rhine, while the yearly "Festspiele" take place in the splendid opera house on the Ring. Among the many festivities we would especially mention the "Flower Plays" a kind of poetical competition which takes place every year on the first Sunday in May in the Gürzenich Hall. The courts of justice on the Apellhof Place are of noteworthy size, and even more the new courts in the new city and the Chief Customs Office. Passing on Unter Sechsenhausen Street — also called the street of the millions — we find, besides many other large banks, the imposing edifice of the Imperial Bank with its gabled roof. The Central Post Office also lies in the same block of buildings.

Science and art are both warmly patronized in Cologne. Generous donors whose statues are placed in front of the building, have endowed the Wallraf-Richartz Museum, the Museum of Applied Art has also to a great extent to thank the town for generous gifts. Close to this building is the Church Historical Museum which was recently presented to the town by Schnütgen, and near the Cathedral is the

Archepiscopal Diocesan Museum. By far the largest statue is the equestrian figure of the King Frederick William III, on the Hay Market. The monument of Bismarck is in the Augustiner Place and on the Laurenz Place is a statue of Moltke.

The legends and myths of Cologne are represented by the Heinzelmannchen Fountain near the Cathedral and the Hermann Joseph Fountain on the Waid Market. Nor must we forget to mention the Cologne Choral Society which is the most famous of its kind in Germany.

The fact that Cologne is a great international railway junction, is proved by its being the starting point of the first international railway in Western Germany, which enters Belgium via Düren and Aix-la-Chapelle.

Aix-la-Chapelle

— Aachen in German — Charlemagne's capital, the place where the German emperors used to be crowned, is noted on account of its health-giving waters. The manufacture of cloth and of needles has long since established the commercial importance of Aachen. We are reminded of the magnificence of Aachen in the middle ages by the important buildings which lie in the middle of the town. The chief of these are the Cathedral and the Town Hall which, although



Cologne: The Cathedral

they have been restored and added to in the course of time, still remain true to their old historical character. The oldest part of the former is the dome, the base of which is in the form of an octagon. Here the great ruler Carolus Magnus was buried sitting in a stone chair, as, during his life-time, he gave preference to the city with the warm springs. Aachen holds sacred the memory of the strong emperor and the great promoter of culture. In the cathedral, the coronation festivities of the German emperors used to take place, and if Aachen closed its gates to anyone, he did not possess the full dignity of a ruler. Besides the precious relics of this kaiser, the Cathedral preserves jealously many other priceless treasures which form the goal for a great pilgrimage every seven years.

The Palatium was connected with the palatine chapel by various buildings, and even to-day, this row is to be seen, only broken by a small gap, and is composed of edifices which have been restored in the same style as the main structures. The former palace is now used as the Town Hall and both sides produce a very fine effect, especially since the clever completion of the twin towers. On the first floor of the Rathaus is the famous Emperor's Hall adorned by historical frescoes relating to the legends around the person of Charlemagne.

From the market place we descend to the place where the hot springs are situated which are made use of in numerous public baths and hotels, some being the property of the town. They offer that convenience which is acquired by long dealing with visitors. At the Elisen Spring which is enclosed in a classically designed circular temple of the famous architect Schinkel, one of these warm springs rises in the heart of the town. In front of this building, a fine promenade has been made, behind it are the gardens which have been laid out for the benefit of the guests.

The theatre is in the same street and in front of it the monument to the Emperor William I. Behind lies one of the finest roads in the town. Amusements and high class concerts are amply provided for the guests in the Kursaal which is situated in the Camphusbed Straet.

The older part of Aachen is to be seen in other churches besides the cathedral, as for instance in the Adalbert Church which rises above the streets on the top of a cliff. It adjoins the old wells which in some parts remain intact, especially in two characteristic gates, the Marschier- or Burtscheider-Tor in the South and the Pont-Tor in the North. Besides this several of the small towers which formed part of the walls are still to be seen. A steep road from the Marschier-Tor leads us to the suburb Burtscheid which enjoys the benefit of even warmer springs than does Aachen

itself, and is to-day a bathing place with all the necessary adjuncts. In the neighbourhood of the Pont-Tor, the Rhenish Polytechnical High School with its various buildings makes an imposing picture. From the other side of this gate, one ascends to a height which offers a view with which few other towns can compete. All around are many places to which one can make pleasant excursions, and these



Aix-la-Chapelle: View of the Cathedral (North side)

are patronized not only by the guests, but also by the inhabitants of Aachen itself. One of the most interesting of these places is the so-called "Three-Lands-Point" a hill to the west of the town where Prussia, Holland and Belgium meet. We would also mention the gold mines near Malmédy which have only recently been reopened. Up to the present, the production has been very limited, a circumstance which explains the reason why earlier attempts to extract the gold have been given up.

There are many means by which the traveller from Cologne to

Bonn

may reach his destination. This is accounted for by the fact that the inhabitants of the larger town are fond of making excursions, especially on Sundays, to Bonn and even further as far as the Seven Mountains the outline of which are visible in fine weather even from Cologne.

The State Railway runs both on the left and right bank of the Rhine and the so-called Promontory (Vorgebirgs-) Railway passes through the "Vegetable Garden" of Cologne and through a district where brown-coal is to be found in

abundance. An electric railway provides the third means of communication, but if one wishes to enjoy the real Rhenish life and is not too much pressed for time, one should certainly take the steamer. The united Cologne-Düsseldorf Steamer Companies have a fleet of more than thirty boats at their disposal which, in the summer months, are all engaged in making trips between Cologne and Mayence. Between Düsseldorf and Cologne, there is one steamer daily in each direction.

These steamers may justly be called the finest river-boats of the continent. Whether one travels by the ordinary boats or with the saloon and fast steamers, there is always the pleasing service, the handsome fittings, the comfort and — last but not least — the excellent cuisine. All these points unite with the magnificent beauty of the scenery and the happy disposition of the population to cause a feeling of goodwill and fraternity in the travellers of many nations.

We quickly approach Bonn. Far reaching and light in structure, a splendid, arched bridge over the Rhine appears before our eyes. Can it be possible that the length of this arch is thirty metres more than the span of the bridge opposite the Cologne Cathedral? The importance of Bonn rests on the same base as that of Heidelberg, namely that they are both university towns, for which the Anglo-Saxon race has always had a special liking. It is a matter of dispute whether the charming Neckar or the majestic Rhine has the most attraction, but that is surely a matter of taste. It is, however, certain that the Rhine makes the struggle between concentration of the mind upon study and the desire to enjoy life in the lovely world around a very difficult one. And so it was with justice that the royal poetess Carmen Sylva, queen of Roumania, sang: "Rhine is it thy fault that I must often idle". Herself, a child of Rhineland, even in far Roumania, she can never forget the majestic stream and in the same song she praises that old "Zoll" the splendid watch-tower on the bank of the Rhine at Bonn.

With the exception of that part which marks the place where the old town lies, Bonn as seen from the Rhine, gives one the impression that it is a lovely garden city composed of one villa after another. Among these is the former home of the emperor and his sons at the time when they studied law at Bonn.

It is no wonder that this town has always a large influx of new residents desirous of passing the remainder of their lives in the company of so many distinguished men and women of all callings, some retired and some still active. These latter, especially as professors in the university, also draw large numbers of students to listen to

them in the spacious halls of the many colleges. The wide front of the University buildings, once a palace of the Elector-Prince of Cologne, makes a very imposing picture when seen from the Hofgarden. It faces the old anatomy

building (to-day a museum of art) a structure dating from the time of modest learning which, when compared with the numerous large and scattered modern buildings of the medical faculty in the town itself and its vicinity, shows us very forcibly the extension of this branch of science during the last three quarters of a century.

Upon leaving the Hofgarden, one reaches the protestant church and to the right the monument to Emperor William I is to be seen quite near to the university buildings. A few steps further and you stand before the large and many-owered edifice of the romanesque church of

St. Martin, the most important building of its class in Bonn.

The wide Münster Place lies by the side of this church, and there is a monument to Bonn's famous son Ludwig von Beethoven. The house in which this great composer was born is in Bonn Street. The remembrance of Beethoven is preserved most sacredly in this town. The largest hall of entertainment bears his name, and great musical festivals also named after him are continually being given, for instance on Ascension Day this year. The finest promenade in Bonn is the "Poppelsdorfer Allee" which leads to the former Elector Prince's Palace which is now used as an Agricultural Academy. The old cemetery is also worth a visit. Here lie the wife and son of the poet Schiller as well as the composer Robert Schumann and the poet Simrock to whom a monument has been erected in the Hofgarden, in remembrance of his services to the romantic poetry of Rhineland. The patriotic poet and professor Arndt is also buried here and his statue looks down from the old "Zoll" between two cannons.

In the provincial museum, there are also many reminders of the Romans and their stay in the Rhenish Province.

The chief excursion which is to be made from Bonn is to the

Seven Mountains,

which we have already mentioned above. These can be reached by two lines of the State Railway, a light railway and the steamer. To get a good view of this beautiful group of mountains, of volcanic origin, with their wooded sides, it is best to ascend the Venus or the Cassel hill near Bonn.

Perhaps the traveller will also be tempted to take the road which leads to the beautiful bathing place and garden town of Godesberg with the overlooking ruins of the so-called Cologne castle. He will then continue on foot to Mehlem



Aix-la-Chapelle: Ponttor, Gateway



Bonn: House where Beethoven was born



Bonn: View of the Rhine



View of the Seven Mountains seen from Rolandseck

which town is the favourite centre for strolls into the Seven Mountains. Opposite, on the right bank of the Rhine, lies Königswinter. No steamer leaves Bonn without taking many of its citizens to this favourite vicinity, a sign that they always have enough spare time and indeed upon alighting in Königswinter, one has the impression that it is always Sunday in this town. But on real Sundays and especially at Whitsuntide, great hosts of people stream into this place, the hosts about which Peters sings in his famous Rhine song.

The Seven Mountains — the group really consists of more than seven — are chiefly formed of basalt and trachyte, as are the neighbouring hills. The material necessary for building the embankments along the Rhine has long been taken from here, and the stone required for the erection of the Cologne Cathedral was obtained from the Drachenfels, which is nearest to the Rhine. This height is most visited because the best view of all the hills, the swiftly moving stream and the well cultivated and populous district around can be had from it. To the Drachenfels as well as to the Petersberg, whence fine scenery is also visible, funicular railways run. From these heights we can see Godesberg and Bonn in the distance, as well as the Cathedral towers of Cologne surrounded by mist. At our feet lies Mehlem,

behind which the crater of the "old volcano" is visible, beside it we see Rhöndorf and in the extended hollow is Honnef, the Nice of Rhineland, which is visited on account of its mild air. At this place, we find the carbonic springs, called the Drachenquelle, a further sign of the volcanic nature of this district. Opposite Honnef, the two islands of Grafenwert and Nonnenwert rise out of the Rhine. The more the Seven Mountains are visited, the more urgent appears the necessity of preserving the landscape in its natural beauty, and successful attempts have been made by buying private property, to make a great national park of them. Now only neighbouring hills are used as quarries for the basalt which in some places gives one the impression of the pipes of a giant organ.

The finest panorama can be viewed from the highest point of the Seven Mountains, the Oelberg, which lies furthest inland. The bends of the Rhine can be followed far up and down stream. The best way of terminating an excursion in the Seven Mountains which once moved Byron to ecstasies, is to visit either Heisterbach with its ruined monastery or Rolandseck where the eye is met on every hand by the beauties of God's creation and the soul filled with the charm of nature's poetry.

The Romantic Rhine.

By Hermann Ritter.

With rapid wing my fancy bears me away over the landscape I am to depict in a few words. Below me gleams the river Rhine. Glittering in all its glory, its ribbon winds between mountain summits and rocky slopes, set with such jewels as are nowhere else in the wide world discoverable, with wonderful pearls of landscape, innumerable glorious homes of art, of history, of mythology and of delicious wine. The towers of old cathedrals appear suddenly below me, the chimes of old bells sound faintly out of the depths. Steamers plough their way upon the stream and upon the banks resound the fiddles.

A land full of cheery, busy, many-sided human life and of infinite natural beauties, an overfilled treasure-chamber of nature and of history lies before my mental vision! To the Rhine, on the left and on the right, flow the silver threads of his tributary streams, through side-valleys, each of which is graced with some special charm. Their rocky valleys

separate mighty mountains and highlands, hills on which great woods rustle round hidden ruins, forests in the broad and deep hollows of which the stag gives his cry, in which the springs secretly whisper of the long vanished days of the nixies and fairies, of the sacrificial fires once kindled in holy places by the old German brotherhoods.

O, my Rhineland! As thy son how rich and gifted I feel while the glories of thy valleys and heights, of thy towns, villages, castles and woods pass in rapid succession before my mind's eye. I feel it when the memory revives numberless delightful hours of excursions, of clinking of the wine-cup, just as the sunbeam revives the sparkle in the jewel which it kisses!

In all the places of thy realm of beauty I should gladly linger, enjoying and describing, giving thanks for them all, grateful for hours in the past or for glorious times in the present, I should gladly sing thy praises. But in this magazine



Godesberg

where, it is a question of describing the splendours of our whole Fetherland by pencil and by pen, I must be moderate, and satisfied in a few words only to depict, or rather to hint at, thy manysided charms.

Of Eulogistic speeches indeed thou hast no need, my

Never-resting traffic exists on both banks of the stream, here widening out like a lake, and on the waves over which heavy cargo steamers and gaily ornamented saloon-boats move up and down. We will also journey further upwards into the Rhenish world of wonders by boat.

On the left emerges Unkel at the foot of its vine-cled slope, where Freiligrath found happiness and the songs of love. On the right Remagen appears with the elegant Apollinaris Church, from the top of which an incomparable view of the river and the Seven Mountains again is to be had. Opposite lies the ancient Linz, the friendly appearance of which from afar has unfortunately been disfigured by a railway viaduct. A little further inland is Sinzig, a small town of venerable antiquity, raised by the Emperor Redbeard to the dignity of being his temporary residence.

Sinzig and Remagen are the door posts of the Ahr valley, which opens out with broad and fertile meadows towards the Rhine and gives no idea of the romantic land to which it is transformed further up the country. In the "golden mile" farther up in the breadth of the valley appears Neuenahr, the Carlsbad of the

Rhine, to the curative springs of which thousands flock annually for healing. Then comes the cheerful and pleasant Ahrweiler surrounded by old town wells. With it the proper district of the red and fiery Ahrwine commences and the more romantic rocky slopes. Passing Walporzhalm



Remagen with the Apollinaris Church

golden native land! I see thee laughing in the glittering sunshine, in the Rhineland air and humour and I join in the laugh. Whoever sees thee and thy infinite charms, must lie in thy bonds; he knows once for all, that nothing in the world equals thee, my beloved, proud and eternally beautiful Rhineland. — For the traveller up stream the wonder world of landscape which preserves for the Rhine its unique rank and fame among all rivers in the world. From Rolandseck we can believe we are looking back into a Paradise begins with the Seven Mountains. In sublime outlines and shapes the chain rises up out of the stream and creates with its forest-clothed summits and hills the incomparable background and frame of a superb picture. Two islands, covered densely with trees, divide the green river into three arms. The convent of Nonnenwert looks out over the tops of the trees and reminds us of the golden haired Hildegund, who took the veil there in the belief that her beloved, Roland, the Count Peletine of Charlemagne, had fallen by a hostile sword in distant lands. Opposite the island lie the ruins of the castle, erected by the warrior on his return in order to be near his beloved, lost to him for ever, and in which he lived in inexpressible grief, until death released him from the pangs of disappointed love. The tops of the trees rustle now-a-days as in those romantic vanished times, the trees blossom in equal splendour, the waves of the Rhine flow onward far from the world, as in the days long past, of which the legend is related, but the landscape is no longer the same.



The Ahr Valley: Bunte Kuh (Spotted Cow)

and Saint Peter's hotel, in which according to the legend the keeper of the keys of heaven once drank his evening bottle of red wine, we go on through the deep ravine along the rushing river to Altenahr encircled by mighty masses of rock.

The upper part of the Ahr leads direct into the heart of the Eifel. At the foot of the ruins of Blankenheim and of the storm-flooded highlands, this lively child of the mountains commences its course. It takes its way westward, while other cold streams curl downwards from the heights into the deep clefts of the valley in other directions. The Urft filling at Gemund the largest dam or fresh-water reservoir in Germany, the Olef, the living artery of the Schleidener valley, the Rur rushing through the incomparably romantic Mountjoie, all run northwards. To the west the Marche winds down to the head of the German Wallon land, to Malmédy, to the south the Prüm, so-called after the most ancient and renowned abbey of that name, and the Kyll runs down to the Moselle in a long course via Gerolstein

and Kyllburg, between rocks and leafy woods. All these landscapes in the Eifel have a charming character quite their own. But the Ahr district has the double advantage of including the grand and rugged Eifel landscape with its own fruitful wine country.

Near Adenau the highest mountains of the Eifel range are found, the Hohe Acht and Nürburg, from the summits of which most picturesque scenery is unveiled to the visitor.

In the Rhine valley one place succeeds another in rapid succession and every one seems to have some special attraction in the way of landscape beauty or economic value. On the high hills ruins are enthroned, woven round, as has often been said, by the magic of legendary lore. Rheineck castle rises from its rocky height and on the right bank the Hammer-



Burg and Lake of Ulmen

(Original Picture in Possession of the Minister of Agriculture Baron von Schorlemer-Lieser)

stein pushes forward its dark, defiant mass, the castle which once offered Heinrich IV and his son Heinrich V a safe place of concealment for the crown jewels. On the left bank also, before the mouth of the Brohl valley, rich in tuff, is the village Brohl and on the right bank appears Rheinbrohl, in the vicinity of which once ended the Roman boundary wall commencing at the Danube. The small town of Andernach with towers, churches and walls offers one of the most magnificent town pictures of the middle ages on the Rhine. Neuwied lying nearly opposite is a foundation of recent times, close to the castle of the princes of Wied and in the broad, clean streets of which comfort and cosiness is to be found.

A little level ground opens to the visitor near Neuwied, the basin of a lake of the prehistoric age. On the right bank the green mountains of the Westerwald encircle the wide extent of this plain, on the left those of the volcanic Eifel. The whole soil of the plain tells of volcanoes. Masses of volcanic sand have once rained from the volcanoes of the Eifel into the vanished Rhine lake, the floods of which they smoothed into regularly lying strata. The stock of sand here is now applied to the manufacture of pumice-stone. The principal crater of the volcanic Eifel was the opening now filled up by the Leacher lake. A wonderful landscape full of quiet melancholy surrounds this Leacher lake near Andernach and the lonely convent on its banks. But to the landscape of the other small crater lakes of the Eifel, the so-called "meere", a similar delightful charm is also peculiar, a character which ensures for it a position quite its own among German landscapes.

Passing Vallender concealed by an island, the gate of the rich trading "pottery or Kannenbäcker district" once Nassau's, the steamer goes on to the smiling

Coblence

at the junction of the Moselle and the Rhine where in imposing form the monument to the Emperor Wilhelm I rises. This town so favourably situated on the valleys of two rivers and on two high roads has been a fortress since the time of the Romans, a bulwerk defending the Rhine against every enemy. In a picturesque descent its strongest works crown the rocks of Ehrenbreitstein, commanding the broad and splendid land of mountain and valley, the central point of which is the beautiful city. But the gravity of the fortifications is lost in the smiling beauty of the landscape, in the merriment the sounds of which meet the visitor out of long rows of brilliant hotels and restaurants and from the splendid gardens along the stream. One of the brightest gleaming jewels in the diadem presented by the Rhineland to mother Germany is the city at the meeting of the waters of the Moselle and the Rhine. One of the most beautiful districts of the Rhineland, everywhere so rich in loveliness, has given it an incomparable frame. A far too narrow girdle of fortifications long prevented the town from developing freely and joyfully, its situation exercising a too powerful constraint upon it. Now the walls have fallen, and Coblence expands in beautiful, broad rows of streets, in the level triangle formed by the Rhine and Moselle and the last spurs of the Hunsrück mountains. From early times the town was a favourite resort for strangers, affording them here an incredible number of charming and convenient tours into the Rhine, Moselle and Lahn valleys as well as into the mountains on both sides. The often mentioned end



Andernach: The Round Tower

magnificent Rhine gardens and promenades, called into existence by the Empress Augusta, alone would invite all strangers to a longer rest. After the modern rebuilding of the town, the importance of Coblence as a place for foreigners has naturally increased and the Rhenish Verkehrsverein has also taken up its domicile in this capital city of the beautiful province so favoured by nature.

A hidden kingdom of peculiar charm, a country of legend and fairy-tales, of happy, restful towns and villages opens at Coblence with the gate of the often-praised

Moselle.

In serpentine windings the river flows out of Lorraine, near Metz, through the hilly country of the Rhine, passing innumerable vineyards with well-known names. Above at Treves, a Roman town and celebrated for wine more than 2000 years old, rich in monuments, in a wonderfully lovely landscape, the grape district of the Seer and Ruwer adjoins its sister wine land. Treves must be enjoyed, just as a bottle of noble and aromatic wine out of the vicinity must be enjoyed, that is to say, slowly, deliberately, with a due regard for its fragrance and other qualities. A quite peculiar charm dwells on the ground of the old Treveris, spun round as it is by history, fiction and fairy tales, a charm which enchains the heart and draws it back continually to the town of clinking glasses and chiming bells. Besides Treves, the staple and principal dealing place for the aromatic Moselle wine, there are Berncastel,

Traben-Trarbach and Cochem. Numerous castles on the mountain heights rise near the winding Moselle, standing like figures out of long vanished times in the adjoining valleys. The most beautiful of them, the most valuable jewel among all the many picturesque castles in Germany is Burg Eltz. Like a fairy picture, it rises with its towers and battlements, completely preserved in its medieval form, out of the sea of waving woods. Similarly hidden in the fairy-like beauty of the wood of another side valley of the Moselle, the charming watering place Bertrich smiles a welcome to the traveller. A world renowned watering place is also found in the Lahn valley, which opens out into the Rhine valley between Ober and Niederlehnstein. On the edge of the gleaming river, at the foot of the wooded mountains, the charming city of Ems emerges between gardens and perks with fashionable hotels and villas. The adjoining landscape allures us to press further onwards into the valley of the Lahn towards Nassau, the birthplace of the Baron von Stein, to Diez and to the old Limburg with its high cathedral. It is glorious wandering in this

at Ehrenbreitstein and his "most wonderful" wife, in those happy times when he believed "never to have seen such cheerful mornings and spent such glorious evenings". He has looked down from Burg Lehnneck into the sunny and glorious country on the Rhine and on the Lahn. He has also tasted the wine across the river and sat in Capellen, over which the Castle of Stolzenfels rises to-day, erected

on the old ruins by the architect Schinkel for King Frederick Wilhelm IV.

Past Coblenz the mountains drew nearer to the Rhine, close on the river with steep wine-terraces, rocks and woods, with castles, towns and villages, nestling at the foot of the hills. Through a secluded kingdom of romance the Rhine flows down from Bingen to



Coblenz: Junction of Rhine and Moselle with Kaiser Wilhelm Monument

Coblenz. The Marksburg looks down upon Braubach, the only one of all the Rhine castles preserved till to-day in its old configuration. It has indeed been once a heap of ruins, during the Thirty Years' War, but was soon rebuilt and has remained since untouched by the ravages of war. At present, the castle is the property of the "Society for the Protection of Old Castles". — On the other side the "Bopparder Hamm"



Ehrenbreitstein

valley, of which Goethe writes: "My eye feasts in the contemplation of the near and the far, the wooded rocks, the sunny tree-tops, the mossy ground, the towering castles and the mountain summits enticing us from afar."

On the Rhine also we can follow the traces of Goethe. Here also he has wandered on sunny days which he passed as a visitor in the house of the Privy Councillor De la Roche

with its rich vineyards borders the stream, which then turns in a sharp curve towards the charming Boppard hidden among blossoming trees and called the Godesberg of the middle Rhine. Fields and slopes, blessed with plenty, surround the town of villas stretching along the banks, opposite where Camp lies hidden within the thick wreath of its cherry trees, and the ruins of the "hostile brothers" look down upon the

convent Bornhofen. St. Goar now appears with the great ruins of Rheinfels, once the most important fortress on the whole Rhine. Just opposite to it lies St. Goarshausen overlooked by the castle Katz, reminding us of the happy and holy man whose wine-cask refilled itself always anew.

which formerly in times of war, afforded a safe refuge to the Rhinegau treasures. As already said, mountains "woven round with legendary lore" look down upon the stream from both banks. On the Falkenburg still lives the story of the ghost of the wanton Erlinde, on Sooneck, Hohenneck and

Fürstenberg rest other wonderful legends. At the foot of castle Rheinstein, belonging to Prince Henry of Prussia, lies the Clemens' chapel on which once the Kaiser Rudolph of Habsburg held a criminal court to judge the robber barons of the Rhinegau. Opposite lies concealed in a side valley Assmannshausen, the home of the excellent red wines.

On its downward course through its rocky bed the river opposes itself with ever increasing force to the ascending steamer. The Binger Loch, the once so dangerous rapids, full of rocks, approaches, formerly only nav-

igible for little vessels, before it was widened by blasting. On a narrow island the Mouse tower emerges, in which once according to the story, the cruel archbishop Hatto was devoured alive by mice. Behind the Mouse tower a glorious picture presents itself to the eye, in the foreground of which on the broadened, sunny stream

Bingen and Bingerbrück

appear in a delightful frame formed by the vineyards of the Niederwald and the hills on the Hessian bank. The numerous ships lying at the wharves and the lofty warehouses tell a tale of the cheerful Bingen and its municipal and commercial importance, while the bows of our steamer are turned across towards Rüdesheim, a town renowned in times long past for its wine and now, like Assmannshausen,

become a favourite starting point for excursions to the Niederwald and the national monument.

A land sacred to every German is trodden by the feet of the visitor on the mountain height which rises commandingly out of the endless hosts of vineyards. Here above Mother Germania speaks gravely and inspiringly to her



Bingen with Klopp Castle

Now comes the basalt throne of Rhenish poetry, the Loreley rock, upon which a lucky tourist may still see the virgin with the golden hair sitting in the moonlight, if he only opens his heart to the enchantment of the hour and has a goblet of golden Rhine wine close to his hand. Then follow on the rock-bounded stream Oberwesel, an inexhaustible mine of treasures for German painters, the old Caub, where Marshall Forwards (Blücher) stands as a brass statue

on the Rhine, pointing with commanding gesture to the opposite bank, just as he did in the New Year's night of 1814 when he crossed the Rhine here with his victorious Prussian host. On a rocky island the former Customs' tower named the Pfalz with its strong, defiant looking walls seems to grow up out of the stream. We now approach Bacharach, many-towered and medieval, the impressive scene of many an old and gloomy legend. Bacharach was once the most celebrated wine town on the whole river, chiefly on account of its large wine-trade, which made it the ware-housing and export place for the splendid products of the Rhinegau. Opposite, at Lorch, this royal district of German wines commences, and there ends the so-called "Landgebück",



The Pfalz at Caub

become a favourite starting point for excursions to the Niederwald and the national monument.

children of the great days of heroes in which the unity of the German empire was attained by blood and iron, of the bygone days of the faithful and the brave, and the oakwoods, round about admonish the people to take firm root in the German soil, constantly to draw new courage and new strength out of the original roots of Germanism. The landscape, over which we gaze from this sacred height, is overpoweringly beautiful, it fills the heart with burning love and enthusiasm for one's country. The stream flows on in wider curves to the rocky gate of the Binger Loch, through the smiling country covered with populous villages and encircled by the armies of vine-stakes as if by a merry "Wacht am Rhein". In faint blue outlines the wooded mountains of the Hunsrück and of the land of Hessa are seen in the distance. Between them in the broad valley gleams the silver band of the Nahe, uniting near Bingen with the greater stream. We can see from the Niederwald into the vine-grown valley of



Mayence: Wooden tower of Tussen

Germans of the name of Christian in honour of the brave Boer lender Christian de Wett.

From Biebrich the roads and railway turn off to

Wiesbaden,

the world-renowned watering place, the lovely Queen of the Taunus. The Romans even valued the curative properties of the Wiesbaden and other waters in the shades of the Taunus woods, and especially those of Schlungenbad and Langenschwalbach. More than one hundred thousand strangers now annually seek relaxation and recovery in the beautiful Wiesbaden and its mild climate, and numerous happy ones, who can afford it, select the town as a fashionable and pleasant resting place after the cares of a laborious life.

The „golden“

Mayence,

towards which our steamer is now steering, stands in a powerful contrast to the villa-built city of Wiesbaden with its many gardens. It owes its characteristic features to bustling activity, trade and traffic. But in respect to its position on the glorious river Rhine opposite the mouth of



Mayence: Schiller Platz

the Maine, it may venture a comparison with the most beautiful cities in Germany. "Uniquely beautiful" Goethe called the situation of the town of Mayence and its romantic surroundings, as he let his eyes wander from the terrace of the town-park over the stream sown with ships, the sea of houses overlooked by proud towers and the Taunus range bordering the horizon. The city itself is no less beautiful or charming. Since the strangling fetters of the

above all the magnificent Kaiser Strasse through which a double avenue passes. — The streets and lanes of the old town, with their imposing buildings and artistic monuments, present a great deal that is interesting. First of all the mighty cathedral, originally a model work of the later Romanesque style, enchains our eyes. Not far distant from it we perceive the statue of Gutenberg, the greatest son of Mayence, modelled by Thorwaldsen and opposite to it the



Eitz Castle on the Moselle

girdle of fortifications have fallen, a stirring activity in building operations has been displayed and Mayence affords the appearance of a steadily aspiring community. A modern city has united itself harmoniously to the ancient Mayence; on the ground, where until the "seventies" in the last century, mighty fortifications stood, extend now long and broad streets,

recently rebuilt town theatre with its finely conceived façade And a large number more of ancient and modern monuments and buildings claim our attention. The museums of Mayence (Roman-Germanic Central Museum, the Museum of Antiquities and of Natural History), as well as its picture-galleries are important and worth visiting. In the domain of music,



Old Wied in the Wied Valley



The Loreley Rocks on the Rhine



Rüdesheim with the National Niederwald Monument

Mayence also stands in a pre-eminent position. The broad Main incites us to a trip farther up to the city of

Frankfort,

rich in museums as in specie and one of the finest and largest towns in Germany. Frankfort loves to hear itself called the "Keiser" town and is entitled to that proud designation. Charlemagne himself has lived in it. Afterwards the Roman-German emperors have had themselves crowned in Frankfort and in 1871 the peace was concluded here which laid the foundation of the new German empire. Frankfort is also the city of Goethe; in the Grossen Hirschgraben the old house still stands in which the prince of poets first saw the light of this world. The events of the year 1866 robbed the proud commercial city on the Main of its character as a free imperial town, but not of its healthy native vital power, which has rendered possible its really too dazzling development during the decades of universal progress in the modern German empire. In respect to schools, public institutions, provision for the people etc. the wealthy Frankfort assumes the first place among all German towns.

Simpler and less attractive are the banks of the Rhine higher up than Mayence, in Hesse, the capital of which is the art-loving Darmstadt, overlooked by the mountains above the fertile "Bergstrasse". But here the life and traffic on the river affords ample variety to the tourist. For on no river in the world is there such varied activity as on the Rhine. Historical memories and heroic figures out of the Nibelungen Lied are awakened by the ancient Worms with its cathedral.

The manufacturing and shipping city of

Mannheim

which has simultaneously developed into a prominent city of art (founded by the electoral princes of the Palatinate and to-day a main junction of South German commerce and the Rhine shipping traffic, which for the greater part ends here and consequently forms a collecting point for goods of every description) embodies modern times and modern commercial and industrial life. Long chains of barges in tow traverse the waters, conveying enormous quantities of English and Ruhr coal up the river, taking the produce of Swedish, Russian and American forests to their industrial destination, deep-bellied tank boats, from which the rock-oil drilled in America is pumped into the extensive tank plants, and whole



Mannheim: The Town Art Gallery

flotillas of vessels from Holland, Belgium and other countries, carrying the products of all parts of the world from the seaports to the inland places.

The aspect which awaits the traveller arriving by boat in the extensive harbour works of Mannheim is magnificent, where the Neckar river mixes its dark waters with the green waves of the Rhine, where broad harbour basins open out into the river, where gigantic industrial plants reach out into it and on the other side enormous dockyards, granaries and large mills, all giving an idea of the great Mannheim trade.

Not only dominant, but also characteristic is the triple spire of the Jesuit's Church and the Electoral Castle in the baroque style glistening in the sun in its massive red sandstone.

And now to Mannheim's business life, along the stately residential buildings, the imposing business houses and

splendid shops into the heart of the city. Here we find the Kaufhaus, the centre of the city, since recently containing the Municipal Governmental Offices, with its imposing tower, which has been a witness of the flourishing times of Mannheim under the Palatine Electorate.

The life of a metropolis flows through the broad thoroughfare the "Planken", through which we pass. Beyond the "Ring" which with its boulevards encircles the old city, there rises up towards the sky the imposing water tower, the feature of New Mannheim, looking over the monumental Friedrichsplatz surrounded by arcades and having for its neighbours the



Mannheim: Military execution of the Emperor Maximilian.
Original by Ed. Manet to be found at the Art Gallery



Mannheim: View in the Docks (After a picture by Philipp Klein)

cupola crowned Art Gallery and the municipal festival and concert hall the "Rosengarten". In these two edifices a great part of the intellectual and artistic life of the city, which has developed during the last decades with such unheard of rapidity, is concentrated, as far as it is not centered in the old famous Court and National Theatre on the "Schillerplatz".

The Friedrichsplatz with its surroundings and no less the adjoining suburb of residential cottages enclosed by extensive parks bear testimony to the wealth founded on successful work and of the distinct endeavour of the authorities and the population, to devote the ample means obtained to ideal purposes.

Mannheim has spent much towards beautifying its surroundings and rendering them accessible for purposes of recreation. The wanderer will meet many an attractive scene on the banks of the Rhine and the Neckar; many a cosy corner under the shadow of the park immediately adjoining the periphery of the town invites him to rest. Excellent railway connections from Mannheim afford great facilities to the tourist visiting the Neckar valley to see the beautiful quaint town of Heidelberg, the Odenwald, the Bergstresse, the Pfälzerwald and the vineyards of the fertile Haardt mountains.

The romance of the Rhine district has found once more, not far from Mannheim, one of its



The Bridge Houses in Krenznach



Bacharach on the Rhine



Wiesbaden: The Kur House



Strasburg

most glorious seats in Old Heidelberg "the fine", the town of which Scheffel sings: "Am Neckar und em Rheine Kein andre kommt dir gleich!"

The traveller on the Rhine who arrives at the Neckar filled with the pictures of his journeys, is met by one of the most wonderful landscapes of the whole of Germany. Here lies

Heidelberg

just where the Odenwald mountains open like a door to the lowlands of the Rhine, in order to allow the Neckar, so sluggish up to this point, to make its way to the Rhine. Heidelberg lies half shut in between wooded slopes, but its new suburbs stretch out far into the plain. For tourists, the world-renowned Old Heidelberg is the most attractive part.

Low houses are reflected in the waters of the Neckar; rising above are seen steep old church towers and behind ere blossoming gardens with friendly villages, and dominating all are the ruins of the venerable castle, the "German Alhambra", the largest ruins of its kind in the empire. From the heights of the mountains to the West one can obtain fairy-like glimpses into the wide plain of the Rhine surrounded by the Haardt mountains and to the East into the romantic Neckar valley. The visitor to Heidelberg will always find new attractions on his walks, among which we mention the lovely Ziegelhausen with its



Worms: The Luther Monument

(Court Photogr. Herbsl, Worms)



Castle Bürresheim in the Nette Valley

(Phot. Oeschw. Sinemus)

old monastery Neuburg Neckargemünd, the romantic Neckarsteinach so rich in old castles and a number of other noteworthy churches, charming towns and idyllic villages.

But Alsace also beckons flatteringly by out of the distance, promising innumerable beauties. It speaks of

Strasburg

the wonderful city, of cathedral, rising in its splendour over the high-gabled roofs of old Strasburg, of the magnificent modern city with its Kaiser Palace, of the merry students, sturdy soldiers and roguish Alsatian maidens. It speaks furthermore of beautiful wines without number, of charming cities at the foot of mountains and hidden valleys, of the delightful remoteness of its highlands and of the castles looking down upon the glorious country of the

Upper Rhine. Nor will Lorraine be left behind but points to its vine-encircled Metz, the powerful and imposing bulwark of the modern German empire, to the battlefields round

about it, in which the brave soldiers on both sides fought desperately for the victory in 1870. Lorraine tells old and new stories of interest and paints alluring pictures of its landscapes.

Wherever the eye turns, in whatever direction the fancy may fly from the castle of Old Heidelberg, everywhere open out new kingdoms of beauty, landscapes, the glories of which are just as difficult to describe in a few words as he foregoing or fully to comprehend in a flying visit; they must be sought out, conquered and enjoyed; then they will invite us to a long stay, as do all the places on the banks of the wonderful German Rhine.



Treves: Palace of Roman Emperors



The Nahe Valley: Rheingrafenstein



Strasburg: Portico of the Cathedral

Badenia.

By Chefredakteur Günther, Karlsruhe.

One of the choicest flowers in the countries is the Grand Duchy of Baden, a true word, the truth of which is not to sentences, just as little as the beauty of this country can be described by commonplace expressions. And beautiful it is, this country which extends along the right side of the Rhine from the lake of Constance to the river Main. There is no other country in the empire that shows, in a comparatively limited area, such peculiar charms and variety in its nature. Its strongest features are the romantic love-liness of the Main and Neckar valleys, the dark beauty of the Black Forest and the brilliant splendour of the Swabian Sea — the lake of Constance.

It is the loveliness of the Main and Neckar valleys that first excites the admiration of the tourist coming from the North. Schumann once so poetically said about it: "If I compare the Rhine with its mountains to the male beauty, the Neckar valley must no doubt be the female; the former shows in its strong chains the old German chords, whereas the latter expresses itself in mild singing tunes." All that is harsh, savage and bold is extinguished in this landscape which is saturated with fragrance and light. Rippling flows the Neckar down through the coloured sandstone banks of the Odenwald; the rocks shine with a red light, and the green woods rise higher and higher on the steep sides of the mountains. On the bottom of the valley, there is scarcely room for a small strip of meadow, the roads and the railway track, which often enough are compelled to squeeze across the hills. There is also hardly room left for the little towns and villages which skirt the river to the right and to the left. But a peculiar romantic charm is given to the land by the numerous moss-clad ruins of

wreath of German
A proud, but also
be proved in a few

ancient castles which look down from the red sandstone rocks to the fertile valley below. And then the numerous little towns, ravishing in their architecture which reflect the middle



Mannheim: Grand Ducal Court and National Theatre, Schillerplatz and Jesuits' Church

ages in such a true, genuine and untouched manner. Similar to the Neckar valley is that of the Main. Only here the river runs more calmly in its broader bed, the red of the rocks is even more brilliant and darker, the colour of the woods consisting chiefly of black-green firs, more imposing still are the remnants of the age of chivalry, the moss-grown ruins.

All these beauties of the Main and Neckar, as well as those of the famous mountain road unite with perfect harmony in Old Heidelberg, that romantic place favoured above all other German towns. The old "town of jolly fellows" is even to-day the varden of a romance which is closely connected with its name. The view enjoyed from the broad terrace of the famous Heidelberg castle down into the river-crossed Badner Land is unique and gives one the impression as if all the splendour of the Neckar valley flowed into one here, greeting the castle joyfully. Old Heidelberg*) with its gigantic castle, this powerful "epic of stone" is shrouded in a touch of true German Poetry that holds everybody in its grip who has once abode within its walls.

A few miles distant from the town of the Muses, the largest industrial and commercial city of the upper Rhine, Mannheim*), is to be found. The South-German commercial centre with its extensive docks and quays, the largest inland harbour of Europe, has developed marvel-



Heidelberg: Interior of Castle

*) See also the special article "The Romantic Rhine".

lously in the course of the last few decades, and has become a beautiful, busy and fashionable town.

The ancient renown as an art city enjoyed by Mannheim since the brilliant days of the Palatine Electoral Princes and since the most flourishing period of its theatre, has brought

it again in our days to renewed honours. It is well known that the dramatic arts in the Grand Ducal Court and National theatre are cultivated to a high degree. From the funds of the municipality not less than a round half million of marks are contributed every year for theatrical purposes. The intensely liberal support accorded there also to all branches of the musical world is well-known, too. In art-life Mannheim has recently conquered for itself the highest regard by creating a collection of pictures in her monumental Town Kunsthalle, which this year has been remarkably extended by the addition of a cabinet of the graphic arts and an

Institute for science and arts. After the romantic Old Heidelberg and the valley of the Neckar, a glimpse into bygone times, the tourist would well pay a short visit to the beautiful park of Schwetzingen and the castle of Bruchsal. Both are true features of that happy time when they were first called into existence and they hardly have an equal in Germany.

The capital of Baden, Karlsruhe looks back upon but a short history, in spite of which, however, it offers more of

Arts, where, besides others, famous masters like Schönleber, Trübner, Hans Thoma instruct large numbers of students. This town also boasts of a well managed theatre which is to a great extent subventioned by the Grand Duke, and where many of the finest actors are to be seen at their best.

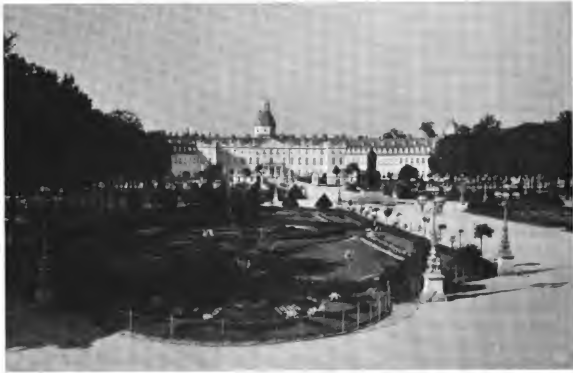
The collections of the town, the picture gallery, the museum of applied art hold many of the finest treasures of Baden. The well-kept town garden with its herds of animals must be numbered among the finest parks of South Germany.

To the south of Karlsruhe we are greeted by the sight of the first row of mountains belonging to the Black Forest. If the land of Baden is one of the most beautiful blossoms in the wreath of the German empire, then the Black Forest is the most beautiful of the German mountain chains. So much has been said and sung by qualified and famous people in its praise, that it will hardly be possible for us

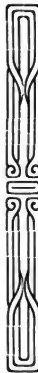
to add anything to its glory. Wherever the explorer of nature, the tourist, the painter and the poet come from, they all become passionate lovers of the Black Forest, if they inhale its charms with open eyes and heart. Can anything be more beautiful than a stroll through this region? Through darkgreen meadows flow clear and lively streams which by their waters drive merrily the saw-mills along their banks. Clean, straw-roofed houses lie amidst large and many-coloured flowergardens. Soon the woods cover us



Badenweiler (Baden)



Karlsruhe: Residential Castle



interest and has more for the sight-seer than many an older town. Karlsruhe has the stamp of an unusual and aristocratic city on account of its large and clean streets, its numerous open places and parks, its simple yet imposing buildings amongst which we would specially mention the Palace of the Grand Duke, the handsome market place and the whole fan-like arrangement of its building plan. Art and science have found an abode here. As examples we would give the Technical High School and the Academy of Plastic

beneath the cool shade of the fir-trees. Your feet move softly over the carpet of fir-needles. The mountain stream comes rushing and bubbling from the heights down into the valley, with its water splashing and foaming against the moss-covered rocks. Over bridges and stairs we climb up to the heights and lie down in the thick and blossoming heather, with our eyes wandering over the wooded slopes, far away where the peaks of the Vosges and the silver streak of the Rhine appear.



Mannheim: Friedrichsplatz with the Town Festival and Concert Hall "Rosengarten"



Baden-Baden: Kur House

Every year during the holiday time, enormous crowds make their way into the much praised Badner Land and into the Black Forest, but how few of them really learn to know it in its entirety and how few take the trouble to understand its bewitching charms.

W. Jensen, the unique poet of the Black Forest once wrote so beautifully of it:

"The Black Forest is no much acclaimed beauty, to be admired from the high road like the star of a theatre standing in the glare of the footlights. Far away in solitude and quiet, it reveals the wonderful picture of its hidden beauty. But there it gazes into your face with the eyes of a fairy, and dreamy whispers float through the air."

And those who, like the poet, wish to learn to know the Black Forest in its innermost soul, must not go to see the "sights" but must wander through the shady woods of fir-trees with an open mind. If he allows the bewitching charm of the hills and valleys to take possession of him, then he will really begin to understand the healthy effect of the Black Forest upon both his body and

soul. It is impossible to describe here all the varied and numerous wonders of this region. As a matter of fact, every part of this mountainous district has its own particular charm, the northern hills, as well as the central and southern.

Many of its principal attractions are so well known, that they enjoy a world-famed renown. It is sufficient to mention but a few, for example among others, the splendid and fashionable town of Baden-Baden, one of the most elegant, crowded and favourite bathing places in the world, Allersheim, Triberg with its imposing waterfalls, Hornberg, Donaueschingen, the university town of Freiburg with its fine minster and the health resort Badenweiler the favourite summer-residence of the present Grand Duke and many others. Splendid funiculars, as for instance the

Black Forest railway, the Hell Valley Railway and others open out the landscape to the traveller; an excellent tourist's road reaching from Pforzheim to Basel over the mountains shows the beauty of hill and valley to the wanderer without becoming tiring. And a word of special mention should be



Bridesmaids, called "Scheppelle Mäde" in St. Georgen in the Black Forest (Baden)



Triberg in the Black Forest



Freiburg in Breisgau (Baden)

given to the excellent food and accommodation which is to be had in every part of the Black Forest. It would not be easy to find in any other mountainous district such good board and lodging in remote villages far from the railway. No reasonable wish in this respect will be left unfulfilled; from the fashionable first class hotels in the well known bathing places and large towns down to the modest, but clean peasant inns, every taste will be suited, and nowhere are more friendly and obliging landlords to be found.

Right to the South of Baden sparkle the waters of Lake Constance, the headquarters of the airships built by Count Zeppelin. The proud and venerable city of Constance reflects

the towers of its cathedral in the clear lake. All around its banks, are towns grey with age, small fishing villages and quiet corners, and everywhere nature can be fully enjoyed. The delightful spots are easily to be reached by means of a charming steamer trip or by smaller boats. One of the nicest places to which an excursion can be made, is Mainau, with its beautiful gardens which remind one of southern Europe, as lemons and oranges actually grow here in the open air. Rustling pines and sweet smelling myrtle and laurel surround the idyllic castle of the Grand Duke, once the favourite residence of the late Frederick I of Baden, and it was here that he passed to his rest.

Suabia and its Metropolis.

By Dr. Arthur Höher.

Who knows the Suabian land? Who has wandered through it, following the Neckar and the Danube, passing through the Odenwald down to the lake of Constance, through the Rauhe Alb, the Black Forest and Schönbuch? Lucky are those who have done so; they have met with such an abundance of beauty in nature that they can never feel quite unhappy again.

The number of travellers who know this jewel among German lands well is of course even smaller abroad than in the empire. The majority of tourists neglect it altogether, if they pay a visit to it, it is only during a short interruption of the railway travel, so as to see something of Heilbronn, Stuttgart, Ulm and Friedrichshafen. But those who take the time to cross it calmly and with open eyes, become acquainted with one of the most charming regions of Germany; their heart opens at the sight of so much beauty and they are for ever the ardent admirers of this lovely land and will never cease to praise its beauty.

And indeed, considering the limited area there is no other district in the empire upon which nature has so richly bestowed her wonders, thus making it a real treasure among German lands.

Nature created Suabia — or Württemberg as it is better known abroad — as a country rising in terraces which owing to their geological peculiarity, cause much variety in landscape. Its area extends from the Northern base of the Alps and the lake of Constance to the Southern slopes of the Odenwald, bordered on the right and the left by Bavaria and Baden respectively.

In the West rise the broad, green masses of the Black Forest, the Eastern slopes of which only belong to Suabia. In its peaceful, quiet valleys, its wooded hills and idyllic meadows with clear brooklets and wells, the Black Forest shows here too all its charms which have founded the glory of this mountain chain, renowned also for its wonderfully pure and healthy air. Across Suabia, from South West to North East, runs like a gigantic rampart the Suebian Alb or Reuhe Alb, a part of the Frankish Jura. Its summits are, in contrast to the Black Forest, crowned by trees, with a few exceptions where they have a rocky character. A stroll along the border of the Suabian Alb in spring or autumn shows us the beech woods in their full beauty. Between Alb and Black Forest we find a number of elevated plains, for example the Schönbuch, the Pilder Plain, the Obere Gäu

and the Strohgiu, which are divided from each other by mountain chains, generally of little altitude. In the North there are still some more important chains, the Schurwald, the Welzheimer Wald etc. adjoining the Hohenlohe Plain and the Tauberggrund, where we reach the frontier of Suabia.



Stuttgart: Schloss Platz with Royal Castle

South from the Alb, the Upper Suabian Plain extends as far as the Allgäu and is crossed in its entire breadth by the Danube. On its way through Württemberg and the little Hohenzollern land this river collects all water south from the Alb with the exceptions of some little streams which find their way to the Lake of Constance and are, therefore, to be considered as effluents of the Rhine. North from the Alb, all those countless brooks and streams unite in the Neckar which crosses the land in winding lines, now flowing between steep rocks along castles and ruins, now in a broad bed through blossoming meadows and waving corn-fields.

While the landscape itself offers many attractions to the seeker of beauty, his eye is again and again arrested by lovely castles, villages and small towns which are scattered around in so much variety and are so beautifully placed that one could believe nature itself had allotted to them their right place in order to avoid the destruction of the harmony of the land by mankind.

Down from the rocky, steep cliffs look the ruins of an old castle, bold and defiant, destroyed perhaps by the enraged citizens of the neighbouring town who put an end to the long tolerated power of a robber-knight. Beneath it within a blossoming meadow we see a hamlet with a bubbling brook, its last huts lying at the edge of a forest where the poor inhabitants earn their scanty bread as woodsmen.



Ulm: The Minster

Further down the brook where it has become much broader a whole busy village is to be found surrounded by blossoming fruit-trees and sweet smelling vineyards. Amidst the plain — as a meeting place for all surrounding human settlements — rises a large and industrious town with all its modern constructions, factories, workshops and extensive public buildings. Here lies Stuttgart, right in the center of the country as its suits a metropolis, with lovely vineyards

and wooded hills around. Whoever has once looked down from the panoramic railway or the steep wine path and the Bopser on the town beneath with its bluish glittering roofs, its numerous towers, its monumental buildings and castles and its suburbs with lovely cottages and villas, will never forget this splendid city surrounded by an atmosphere of blissful and refined quiet, even if he has seen Florence and all other marvels of the world.

We will mention but a few sights of the town. There is the old and the new castle, the monastery church and the hospital church with its exterior and interior riches. There are also numerous museums and collections containing all that the country has ever produced and possesses of works of art and valuable antiquities. The history of the city — closely connected with that of the country and its dynasty — is an old and interesting one. manifold are its relations to art and science which have always had an abode here and found zealous and careful promotion.

But talking of Stuttgart, the name of the poet of the Germans must not be forgotten. Here he began his career. It was in the Stuttgart "Academy" in 1777 that he secretly composed his "Robbers". On the height of the Bopser Forest, he read it first to his admiring friends. His native town of Marbach on the Neckar is not far away. The house of his birth has been maintained in its old state; a magnificent Schiller Museum has been erected there, where all reminiscences of him are carefully preserved. But Suabia may also call many another famous poet its own; names like Schwab, Uhland, Mörike are known everywhere.

A metropolis offering so many beautiful and interesting things does not make it easy for the other towns of the country to surpass it in honours. And still, there are a lot of more or less important Suabian towns and villages which all have a peculiar note for themselves, and we must restrain ourselves, enumerating only the most noteworthy. In the vicinity of Stuttgart there are the suburbs Kannstatt an old Roman settlement and later a bathing place, and Unterürkheim, famous for its wine; between these two rises the Württemberg which was once the ancestral castle of the dynasty and has given its name to the whole country. A little farther, we find Ludwigsburg, the second residence of the king with a splendid castle. Close by the antique village of Markgröningen (which enjoys a certain renown for its popular fêtes and running matches of shepherds) rises the Hohenasperg, in the dungeon of which the unhappy poet Schubert once suffered. And further we find Heilbronn with its splendid Kilian's Church, a town that has won fame through the poem of Kleist "Kätchen von Heilbronn", Weinsberg with its Weibertreu and the house of the poet Justinus von Kerner, Neckarsulm, Lauffen, Bietigheim, Maulbronn with its well preserved Cistercian Convent, Knittlingen where Dr. Faustus is said to have been born, and to the South a long row of lovely Black Forest bathing places and health resorts, among which we mention Neuenburg, Herrenalb, Wildbad, Hirsau, Calw, Teinach, Nagold, Rippoldsau, Freudenstadt, some of them glorified by songs and legends like Wildbad and Hirsau. Tübingen with the university of the country and a medieval



Württ. Black Forest: Convent Ruins Hirsau



Swabian Alps: Castle Hohenzollern

castle, Babenhausen in the Schönbuch, once a monastery, now a hunting castle, Herrenberg and Hohenentrungen, Horb and Rottenburg with the Würmlingen Chapel known by the poem of Uhland. On our way to the old town of Reutlingen, in medieval times a free Imperial city, we come to the Achalm and further to the ancient castle of Lichtenstein, the scene of Hauff's famous romance of the same name. Some other old towns of the Schönbuch, as for instance Böblingen—Sindlingen are worth mentioning, also Döffingen, where in 1388 Eberhard der Greiner vanquished his enemies. Another old town rich in history and interesting buildings is Esslingen, formerly also an Imperial city. The antagonism between the Guelphs and the Ghibellines (the Welfen and Waiblinger in German) is brought to memory again by the little town of Waiblingen. Then leaving the lovely Convent of Lorch, we come to the "joyful" town of the goldsmiths, to Gmünd and over the Rechberg to Hohenstaufen, the ancestral castle of the ancient Staufen Dynasty, once a brilliant residence of emperors, but gone into ruins after the death of the last of their name. A large number of other ruins are to be met here, for example the Helfenstein near Geislingen on the Steig, the Hohenneuffen, Teck and Hohenurach ruins, the latter in the vicinity of the well known Urach waterfall. On a high summit imposing majesty and visible from a great distance rises the ancestral castle of our present dynasty of emperors, the Hohenzollern-Burg near

Hechingen. It has been excellently restored in medieval style. Selecting a few other sights out of the abundance of those which still remain, we might mention Schwäbisch Hall, the ancient town of the so-called Salt-Counts, the extremely old

Benedictine Monastery Ellwangen, Mergentheim, on the Tauber, and Ulm on the Danube with its minster, crowned by the highest tower in the world, a cathedral which counts among the most famous in existence, Blaubeuren, Biberach and Ravensberg. Then we make a last stay at Friedrichshafen, which has won fame again in recent times by the aerial exploits of Count Zeppelin. From here one enjoys a superb view over the Lake of Constance and the panorama around it with the Swiss Alps in the background.

As many towns and villages of Suabia we mention, so many points of interest they represent. Not only for the lover of nature, but also for the historian, the connoisseur of art and literature, as well as for those interested in modern engineering and industry. A journey to Suabia can, therefore, be warmly recommended to all those who seek recreation and intellectual stimulation. They will find a land rich in nature and art; a people which loves its country and welcomes the stranger with sincere heartiness. Their old greeting "Grüss Gott" — God bless you — sounding doubly nice from the lips of its maidens, will ring in the ear of the tourists long after they have left blissful Suabia.



Swabian Peasants' Costume

Munich and the Bavarian Highlands.

By Ant. Roitsch, Munich.

Wherever the traveller sets his foot over the Bavarian frontier he comes at every step upon remarkable spots, either upon one over which mother Nature with lavish extravagance has shaken out the good gifts in her cornucopia or upon

one where the hand of some gifted man in artistic inspiration has created works of many-sided beauty, which growing together with the nature surrounding them result in a charming picture such as is elsewhere seldom found in perfection. It



Würzburg

can therefore cause no wonder that Bavaria is the promised land for pleasure tours and relaxation holidays for travellers from both sides of the great ocean.

Who can journey heedlessly past Würzburg, the town of St. Kilian and of the Prince-bishop Julius Echter v. Mespelbrunn to whom it is indebted for its alma mater Julius three hundred years old? The picture which imprints itself ineffaceably upon the eye, as soon as the lovely valley basin on the Maine opens out, entices us to remain in this jewel of the Frankland, blessed with wine, among these glorious churches and secular buildings, above all in the venerable old cathedral, the new minster and the noble princely castle, where the glory of the baroque time, the dignity of the renaissance and the romance of the Gothic epoch are allied with the animated rococo.

Who would wish to be excluded from the living breath of the past which breathes over Rothenburg ob der Tauber? Like the enchanted king's daughter in the legend, sunk in a slumber lasting many hundreds of years, the old imperial town rearing itself boldly above the quiet Tauber valley, has remained in its outward aspect true to the character of its glorious past. The quiet district on the borders of the Frankish and Swabian provinces, lying aside from the great highways, can still point to many a similar jewel out of long-vanished centuries; we need only to be reminded of the former free imperial towns of Dinkelsbühl, Nördlingen and Donauwörth which absorbed in dreams, with their gray old towers and weatherbeaten gates, with their winding lanes and pointed gable houses reflect sadly on their brilliant and active past.

A peculiar charm arises from the amalgamation of gray antiquity with the famous middle ages and with the bustling, pushing modern times, which has imprinted its stamp upon Augsburg. The dashing courage of the conquerors of the world, who founded the old Roman Municipium Augusta Vindelicorum, was perpetuated in the citizens of the later free imperial town, who appropriated in the early middle ages the entire German, Italian and Levantine commerce. The old town, with its antiquated street pictures of astonishingly charming beauty, extols as laudator temporis acti the palmy days of the town; gorgeous old churches with rich treasures of art, characteristic old citizens' houses, picturesque gates, ramparts and towers (as for instance the Perlach tower dating from the tenth century) all combining with great modern lines of streets to form a most variegated spectacle.

The renown of the health inspiring springs of the bath Kissingen has penetrated far over the ocean, it having been

the refuge of the infirm and of those seeking health for eleven centuries. Its renown as a universal bath is based on the extraordinary success of its curative springs, its sheltered position, its mild climate and the rich beauty of its woods.

Bamberg, the pearl of the Frankland and the ever green garden of Germany, the ancient ancestral seat of the



Neuschwanstein

famous race of the Babenberger with its landmark the Altenburg looking back upon nearly twelve hundred years, the gorgeous camp of the Prince bishop, reminding us with its venerable architectural monuments of times long past.

"If we want any one to know Germany and to love it, we name Nuremberg to him, replete with noble art. Yet never hast thou become old-fashioned, thou faithful and diligent town, where once the powers of Dürer swayed and where Sachs has sung!" So sang another German poet, Max v. Schenkendorf, and the far-travelled Italian humanist Aeneas Sylvius, afterwards Pope Pius II, eulogised the beauty of the streets and houses: "Truly the kings of Scotland would deem themselves fortunate if they could live like the burghers of Nuremberg. Nothing more magnificent, nothing better worth seeing is to be found in the whole of Europe." Dr. Luther declared also in glorification of it: "In all Germany Nuremberg shines like the sun among the moon and stars," and Philipp Melancthon praised it as the "German Florence". In such ways the "treasure-casket of the German empire" has been extravagantly eulogised for its beauties through all the centuries up to the present day and it deserves the praise in the fullest measure.

Another town-picture on the banks of the blue Danube extends again far back into gray antiquity. When the Roman legions in the year 14 B. C. invaded the land of Rhaetia, they destroyed the ancient Radeobona and built upon its ruins in support of their power the fortified



Munich: Liebfrauen church

military town Castra Regina. For full four centuries the Roman stronghold dominated the valleys of the Naab, the Regen and the Danube, until vigorous Bavarian fists reduced it to ruins and rubbish. So Regensburg became the residential town of the Bavarian ancestral dukes. Upon the yard-high dustheaps of the old Roman city there bloomed a flourishing town life. Churches and secular buildings in every possible style denote, beginning from the well preserved porta praetoria of the Roman times, the individual periods during which the constantly developing and more powerful Regensburg became at length the richest and most flourishing city of the middle ages. Two monumental buildings of a more recent period, out of the era of the enthusiastic art amateur King Louis I draw

the spacious streets, then every visitor to Munich is sensible of the peculiar charm of this aromatic, powerful and pure air, which in passing over the region of eternal snow and ice becomes, so to say, filtered and purified of every impurity. It evokes also the wonderful light effects in the sky, the glorious evenings of the Bavarian Highlands, just as often immortalised by the hand of the painter as the Alpine glow on the mountains.

Owing to its climate, its air and to the life's work of the grand old master of hygienics Pettenkofler, Munich belongs to the most healthy cities in the world.

Munich is however also one of the most beautiful cities in the world. "I will make out of Munich a town, so that nobody can dare to say he knows Germany if he does not know Munich." — Those were the words of King Louis I, who in his sunny days of youth had drunk in with enthusiasm the splendour and the beauty of Italy, to revive them in Munich through his intelligent architect Leo v. Klenze. This Munich of Louis I was planted like a noble shoot into the old Munich, which already showed, under the helping hands of the former art-loving Wittelsbachers, in every nook and corner the influence of an old artistic culture of a high standard; such as from the earliest centuries has found its way across the Alps. The city then offers a large number of graceful and variegated pictures; confined between the old gates, reconstructed according to the plans of the original builder, the old town lies with its innumerable living witnesses of the mediæval art of town building: the old patrician houses with their stately and characteristic gables, the artistic window frames and doors, the leafy old Munich courtyards, their characteristic arbours, balustrades and open galleries, the rich porticoes and the lavish ornamentation with all sorts of decorations of wrought iron and bronze castings. In old Munich, valuable to the history of culture in general, we can especially admire the art of the mediæval architects.

To this friendly old Munich which had already been in the grandest style enlarged by the first King of Bavaria Max I (Josef) after the demolition of the ramparts and walls around it, his son Louis I annexed his classical Munich with its harmonious transitions. Large open squares or places, broad streets, palaces, pillared halls, these are the characteristic tokens of the building time of Louis I. Not only the straight, broad streets but also the laying-out of the squares and places in the town-extension works of Louis I, as for example the strict circular form of the Carolinen Place and the spacious quadrangle of the König Place, correspond to the straight, sober and simple classical buildings and to the geometrical forms finding expression in the antiquated creations of Klenze. The close of this Königsplatz, reminding us of an Italian piazza by its artistic surroundings, is formed on its west side by the masterpiece of this era



Partenkirchen: Florian's Place

the attention also to the neighbourhood of Regensburg; between Kelheim and the very ancient Benedictine convent Wellenburg there rises upon St. Michaels' mount the circular building of the Hall of Independence, crowned with a cupola; down the Danube however, near the market Donaustauf and lighted by the last rays from the Bavarian woods stands the white gleaming "temple of German honour" surrounded by rustling oak trees, the Doris Walhalla copied from the Parthenon, with a lovely view into the distant country as far as the remote Alpine chains.

The Queen of the Danube is Passau, the ancient Roman Castra Batava, one of the most beautifully situated cities in the German empire. The landscape round the town is of enchanting beauty, encircled by wooded mountains and washed by three rivers which unite at its feet, the greenish white foaming Inn, the blue Danube and the blackish-brown Ilz, the defiant daughter of the Bavarian forests.

But what are all these precious pearls in comparison with the dazzling jewels in the gleaming diadem of the Wittelsbecher!

Munich! An enchanting sound to everyone who has had the good fortune to pass some time within the walls of the Bavarian capital and residential city, the most distinguished centre of art and its disciples in German lands. Its healthy climate, the pure, invigorating air, the treasures of art scattered with lavish fulness, the collections of objects of art and of art-history of inestimable value and its native characteristic architecture, all exercise an irresistible charm on every stranger. The air of Munich is a special air entirely. Let the wild south wind (Poehn) roar over the Upper Bavarian Highlands, let on the hot summer-days, elsewhere insupportably sultry, a fresh breath of wind, cooled by the majestic glaciers and the eternal snows of the adjacent Alps, blow refreshing and reviving through



Bayreuth: Festival Theatre

of Munich classicity, the monumental building of the Propyläen. The Doric work of art with its pillared central building, flanked by two ponderous right-angled towers, the Glyptothek closing off the north side of the place and its counterpart to the south, the building of the Fine Art exhibition, deceive our eyes into believing that a piece of the sunny Halls stands upon our old Bavarian ground.



Bath Reichenhall



Bath Reichenhall, Thum Lake

Materially more diversified than the styles of the secular buildings are those of the glorious churches. The cathedral "Zu Unserer lieben Frau" is one of the most imposing Gothic churches in Germany and at the same time of monumental simplicity; the "Frauentürme" (Women's towers), with their characteristic tower-shape of Upper Bavaria, are the landmarks of the city, the Michaelshof church breathes the spirit of the German renaissance, the Theatiner Court Church St. Cajetan luxuriates in the exuberant ornamentation and decorative forms of the baroque, which is even more strongly represented in the Johannes Church built by Asam. The basilica St. Bonifaz, recalling St. Pauls, preserves the Roman old-Christian basilican style and the oldest Paris' Church in Munich, the Peters' Church, shows a Gothic superstructure upon a romanesque basilica.

In such a world, in which every stone preaches the revelation of art, in which five thousand artists labour and create, a peculiar life may also be expected to prevail. The life in Munich has its special note of unconstrained good fellowship; old Bavarian pithy humour and artistic enjoyment make no bad mixture, in which every one feels himself at home. The uninterrupted exhibitions of pictures admit of a

glance into the performances of the Munich painters; the theatrical representations are on a level with those in the greatest cities in the world. The Bavaria Park has been enlarged to a permanent exhibition with spacious massive halls, in which at present the great Bavarian Industrial Exhibition of 1912 is already being prepared.

Starting at the gates of the town a perfectly uninterrupted chain of villas and country-houses runs through the romantic Würm valley up to the banks of the Starnberger Lake, one of the most beautiful in the Bavarian Lower Alps district, and to the picturesque shores of the Ammer lake. The artist colonies of Herrsching and Dessen and the Benedictine monastery of Andechs have a good sound; Starnberg, Possenhoven, Feldafing, Tutzing, Seeshaupt, Leoni — all these are dear and intimate names. At the foot of the Herzogstand and the Benedictine wall two clear, earnest Heaven's eyes shine out: Lake Welchen and Lake Kochel. South of Munich the beautiful Isar valley knocks at the gates of the city and entices us with his picturesque landscapes to wander out into the mountains from which the rushing river plunges into the valley. On that mountain, trip Wolfratshausen, Bad Tölz and Lengries are three stations. The lovely Schlier lake, the graceful Tegern lake, two pearls of the Bavarian highlands, in the waters of which the foothills mirror themselves bordered by woods and invite us to a visit, and the mighty Chiem Lake, the "Bavarian Sea" with its idyllic islands, Frauenwörth encircled by rustling lime trees with the old Benedictine nunnery and Herrenwörth with the pompous gates of the Royal castle of Louis II, Harrenchiemsee, the fairy-like magnificence of which leaves the castle of Versailles far behind it.

Even the sick are called by the incomparable Alpine foot-hills. At Würthshofen, Wildbad Kreuth and Aibling those suffering from chest diseases are cured; healing springs bubble up at Kohlgrub, Adelholzen and Salzbrunn; Tölz and Reichenhall stand foremost among the renks of the German watering places. The healing powers of the Reichenhall springs were treasured even in the times of the Romans; here flows the strongest salt spring on the continent. Sixteen saline springs discharge their inextinguishable waters and the brine fountain at the grottoing-house casts a jet more than thirty-six feet high into the ozone-bearing, exquisite mountain air. No wonder that those needing rest and relaxation and those seeking health out of all lands meet together in the elegant world-renowned watering place, surrounded as is no other by the majestic mountains of the western group of the calcareous Alps. The Unterberg, renowned in story, the Latten range, the Reiter Alps, Müllnerhorn, Zwiesel and Hochstaufen rise protectively round the broad valley, to which their Alpine majesties turn their most friendly sides. Their glorious woods and luxuriant Alpine pasture-lands form an effective frame for the lovely picture. The drive from Reichenhall to the adjacent Berchtesgaden is one of enchanting beauty through mountain scenery constantly changing. The abrupt

precipices of the Unterberg end of the Latten range, showing themselves here from their rugged side threaten the wanderer all round in Hallthurm, and gradually the look of cramping side-scenes recedes until, all at once, a picture of wonderful splendour replaces it, revealing the Hochkaltter, the Watzmann, the "hohe Gött" and the "hohe Best", armoured in brass, border the prospect to protect "Frau Perchtas Garten", a body-guard quite unparalleled. The wildly disrupted, silver-gray gleaming giants of the calcareous Alps, above all the pre-eminent Watzmann glorified in legend, form a delightful contrast to the indescribable grace of the flower planted high valleys in the recesses of which the Berchtesgaden lands are housed. The most valuable jewel in all this Alpine splendour is the emerald green Königs Lake with the peaceful St. Bartholomew's, bordered round about by horrible rocky precipices, trodden only by the bold chemists.

Another picture is unrolled before the delighted eye in the domain of the karwendel group. A most superior mountain community press around the quiet world-forsaken Mittelweld, in the most flourishing time of the world-wide commerce of Augsburg an important warehousing place on the old commercial highway from Venice via Innsbruck to Augsburg. Here the entire wildness and demoniacal size of the giant calcareous Alps are revealed. Farther westward, the stiff limestone walls of the Wetterstein group tower into the region of eternal ice, bordered by woods odoriferous with resin and by gleaming Alpine meadows, which seen from the valley soften their wild horrors. In this valley lie picturesquely scattered Germish and Partenkirchen. Plunged into the frightful precipices of the Zugspitze, the queen of German mountains, gleam the Bader lake and the unfathomable Eib lake.

A milder picture is afforded by the adjacent Oberammergau, embedded picturesquely in a graceful high valley surrounded by mountains. The Oberammergau wood carvings and its Passion play performances are known throughout the

world. The quiet, solitary and dreamy Grewang valley again awakens sorrowful memories of Louis II, who in that woodland seclusion, retired from the world, erected the hunting-lodge Linderhof in the style of Louis XV, overflowing with gold, in the interior of royal splendour, with splendid gardens and waterworks, the blue grotto, the Moorish kiosk and the Hundings cottage. Not far from the old Roman settlement



Berchtesgaden: Way to the Marxen Hill with the New Home for Invalids

Füssen on the stormy Lech, towers on high the fairy castle "Neuschwanstein" the noblest castle of modern times from the steep Tegei rocks. Tannhäuser, Parzifal and Lohengrin come to life again in this rich romanesque edifice. Finally must Lindau also be mentioned, that delightful island town in the Swebien See, which is in spring resplendent in its fairy garment of gleaming blossoms.

That is the glorious country, so richly gifted by nature with lovely charms and majestic beauty that the eye has power to appreciate its splendour, but not the mouth to describe it. And as with the land so with the people. A bold, proud breed of men, wrestling with tough vigour from nature in the lofty mountains the sparing gifts she is able to offer

Protected Landscapes.

By H. Conwentz.

With the advance of cultivation in the United States of America began also a more intensive utilisation of the natural bodies and natural forces present there



Porta Westfalica near Minden (Westphalia)

Saved from further Disfigurement by the purchase of the Stone Quarries by the Province of Westphalia

in such ample measure. It is characteristic that one of the States assumed a coat of arms, the field of which bore a tree being felled by a man. Afterwards the necessity arose of regulating this utilisation and of withdrawing certain districts from all utilisation. This idea has been carried out partly in a legislative partly in an administrative fashion by the creation of National Parks and Public Reservations in the grandest style.

From earlier times Germany also has not neglected to preserve as far as possible the beauties and remarkable places of the indigenous nature and some instances may be traced more than a hundred years back. It is easy to comprehend that the natural conditions in Germany with its old civilisation and dense population were already changed in a much higher degree and there could no longer be found widely extended tracts of land that had not already been more or less attacked by the hand of man. At any rate however the endeavours have been successful in saving remarkable spots of landscape in various parts of the empire. as may be shown here by some examples.

Whoever has visited the Rhine will recollect the Seven Mountains, nearly opposite Bonn.

with their glorious summits. This landscape, "woven round with legendary lore", was seriously threatened by the constantly increasing working of stone-quarries, especially as the basalt and trachyte, of which the mountains are composed, supply a valuable building material. It had gone so far, that when we regarded the contour of the Seven Mountains from the Rhine, considerable damage through the stone-quarries became perceptible. Then a storm of indignation was raised among the whole population and the province, the government and the towns all joined unanimously with the Seven Mountains Society in order to save the wonderful landscape. The Rhine Province gave ten thousand pounds sterling, Cologne five thousand pounds and Bonn two thousand five hundred pounds. The royal government allowed the abovenamed Society to issue tickets for three great lotteries with a total of seventy-five thousand pounds sterling net, besides giving them the rights of expropriation. In this way large sums of money were brought together to purchase the stone-quarries, whereby one of the most beautiful pictures of the Rhine Landscape was saved from further disfigurement. The minister of agriculture was able to say with pride in the Reichstag in 1901: "There can be no doubt that in the time in which we live and in which vandalism assumes on the whole a serious extension in many directions, it is to be appreciated in the highest degree when measures are taken in time, before it is too late, to preserve the ideal beauties of nature of which the Rhine and its adjacent valleys harbour so magnificent a treasure."

In Westphalia also a remarkable landscape was especially protected. The Porta Westfalica was from early times a splendid natural



Bode Valley in the Hartz. Protected by the Government
(Published by the Neuen Photographischen Gesellschaft A.-G. Steglitz-Berlin)

monument and has now become, since the Kaiser Wilhelm monument has been erected there by the province, also an historically memorable place. But below the monument, on land belonging to private owners, a stone-quarry was opened which considerably detracted from the beauty of the neighbourhood. Travelling from Cologne to Berlin past the Porta, the eye involuntarily caught this gap in the otherwise magnificent natural scenery. Fortunately the province of Westphalia has kindly granted three thousand pounds to purchase the quarry and to restore the landscape to its former beauty.

The most brilliant point in the Hartz, the Bodetal, has been repeatedly threatened by railway erections and other industrial enterprises. The royal government however has opposed these plans, remarking that the German people were prepossessed in favour of this landscape, where they could enjoy the wonderful nature in the pure forest air far from the noise of railways. The government took the point of view that the considerations for the preservation of landscape



Saxon Switzerland with the Bastei, endangered by Stone Quarries
The Government Quarries will not again be let and no new Stone Quarries will be opened by the Government
(Published by Nenke and Ostermaier, Dresden A.)



Schwarzatal (Turingia): View near the Stone Bridge
Protected by the Government against a proposed Railway

beauty should not be sacrificed to the interests of a railway company and thus the Bodetal was saved. On the height, not far distant stands the monument to the highly deserving forester Pfeil, on the pedestal of which stand sixteen lines in verse, of which the following is a very rough translation:

"Tief in des Buchenwaldes Schweigen-
Da liegt ein kleines, enges Haus,
Und schaut, umschirmt von alten Eichen,
Weit in die blaue Fern' hinaus.
Kühn hebt der Bau sich aus den Bäumen,
Zu Füßen liegt der Wälder Grün,
Die Bode hört man unten schäumen,
Die Berge sieht man abends glühn.
Das birgt in seinen engen Räumen
Die schönste, reinste Jägerlust.
Und wenn ich mich dahin kann träumen,
Schwillt mir die Sehnsucht oft die Brust.
Hier ist der Welt Geräusch verklungen,
Hier leb' ich dir allein, Natur!
Bis hierher ist kein Streit gedungen,
Hier herrscht der tiefste Friede nur."

Like the Hartz, Saxon Switzerland with its picturesque quader sandstone formations is a great point of attraction for tourists. But if we take a trip on the Elbe from Bodenbach to Pirna we now find little of the original beauty of the mountains; it

has been greatly detracted from by the numerous stone-quarries. Especially in the district of the Bastei more than half the length of the banks is taken up by stone-quarries. This trade employs thousands of workmen and brings millions of marks into the country, but still it is greatly to be regretted that one of the most beautiful of all landscapes should be disfigured for miles by heaps of refuse. The Saxon government has now determined not to let its own stone-quarries any longer, nor to commence any new work of the kind. Furthermore there is a lottery in contemplation with the view of providing the means to purchase a part of the present quarries. Such a wonderful place of the Saxon Switzerland as the Bastei forms also a point of attack for industrial undertakings. All the petitions for permission to start preparations for a mountain elevator from the Elbe to the Bastei and for railway connections between Pirna and that place have been refused by the government. The reply intimates, that no economical need exists for such arrangements and that they would be considered in extensive circles of the population as detrimental to the entire landscape.

From the earliest times, the German people has always loved the forest as well as the heath and has watched jealously over the preservation of both. The government of Bavaria as early as 1803 took steps for the protection of a little wood in the possession of private persons. The Mühlwörth near Bamberg, afterwards named Theresienhain, has been bought by the State, its existence seeming to be endangered and it being advisable to make over the splendid woods to the inhabitants of the town for their recreation. In the year 1877 the Sempter Heath near Moosburg was acquired by the Landshut Botanical Society and more recently the Garchinger Heath near Munich by the Bavarian Botanical Society. — On the occasion of the celebration of the seventieth birthday



Caves with pillar-shaped Sandstone Formations in North Germany
(Mechau near Putzig, Westpr.) Protected by the Community

of King Albert, the city of Dresden purchased a tract of about five hundred acres of forest, binding itself by contract to preserve it always as a wood.

A very extensive protected district has been reserved in the Prussian forest-district of Hombressen, near Cassel. There is found a stock of oaks, red and white beeches, alders, birches, apple- and pear-trees etc. The oaks, the trunks of which have attained a circumference of more than twenty-seven feet and are mostly hollow, have by the exposure to wind and weather assumed very picturesque forms. As this wood with its charming old trees, was not only visited by tourists but also frequently by painters for purposes of study, more than four hundred acres of it have been appointed for preservation. The town of Frankfurt a. M. has also decided to reserve one hundred and thirty-five acres in its woods for purposes of instruction and science and to fence them in.

In the Mark Brandenburg, in the forest-district of Chorin, the Plage fens with the Plage lake, covering a total area of about seven hundred and sixty acres, have been excluded from all utilisation; in the entire district no shooting is allowed and on the lake no fishing. Thereby a characteristic tract of land with its peculiar marsh flora and the most remarkable stock of trees accompanied, of course, by corresponding animals, is preserved from destruction.

In the Lüneburger Heath, in the district of Uelzen, a tract of moorland has been purchased by the help of numerous contributions from many sides, on account of the very rare dwarf birch (*Betula nana*) growing there. Farther east, in the Tücheler forest, the Ziesbusch is to remain preserved, it embracing thousands of yew-trees (*Taxus baccata*) in their native condition. Still farther east, not far from Königsberg, another peat moss, the Zehlaubbruch, has recently been reserved to an extent of more than ten thousand acres. It is one of the very few moors in government possession which has been in the greatest part preserved till now in its original condition.

The government of the United States has taken under its special protection the creation of sanctuaries for birds, a step which will be cordially welcomed by every ornithologist and in general by every lover of nature. Progress has also recently been made in Germany in the same direction and in particular partly by hiring, partly by purchase (Norderoog) several islands in the North Sea have been arranged as similar

sanctuaries for birds. During the brooding season a birds' watch is established having police powers to prevent any disturbing encroachments on the part of men. Much is also being done for the protection of birds by societies and private persons. For example, one large landed proprietor has made provision in his woods for preserving the nesting-places of the cormorants, the only of its species in all Germany.

In such manners the idea is gradually making way in all civilised countries that the original nature should in general be fostered and preserved as much as possible and quite independently of all questions of use or profit. John Ruskin says in his book "Unto this Last": "As the art of life is learned, it will be found at last that all lovely things are also necessary; the wild flower by the wayside as well as the tended corn, and the wild birds and creatures of the forest, as well as the tended cattle; because man doth not live by bread only. . . ."

According to this it follows, that, as in America, so in Germany also, efforts to preserve the monuments of nature are in progress. If, according to the conditions prevailing across the Atlantic, thousands of square miles could still be withdrawn from economic utilisation, in Germany with its area eighteen times smaller and its population twelve times denser, we must confine ourselves to reservations of smaller compass. We are endeavouring, not in a few places only, but through the entire country, to preserve as far as possible scattered and characteristic landscapes of the most varied descriptions. Here a lovely point of view, an excellent mountain landscape or rocks with a profile geologically interesting, there a tract with erratic boulders or a sand-down district with a characteristic flora. Here a moor, there a moss and there again a river island with indigenous meadows. There perhaps an underwood, a pine forest or a wood of mixed trees showing geographic plant boundaries, or again the nesting places of remarkable birds etc. All these together are intended to serve the purpose of preserving for coming generations as far as possible the various shapes and phases of development of our native life and surroundings. If the



Great Stone in the Kassubischen Switzerland (West Prussia)
Protected by the State Forest Administration



Original Firs in the Backwoods of the Lüneburger Heath
Protected by the State Forest Administration

beauties and the rarities of nature are preserved in every part of the country, its inhabitants will become inspired by them with a heightened enjoyment and love of their homes. And therefore love of one's home and love of one's fatherland will be materially promoted and strengthened by our care for the monuments of nature.

Traffic and Travelling in Germany.

By Dr. A. v. d. Leyen.

The American, travelling by one of the great German steamers of the North German Lloyd or of the Hamburg-American Line to Germany for the first time and making a considerable stay there, is at once struck by a great fundamental difference between the treatment of the traffic institutions in his native country and in the German empire. In America all institutions relating to traffic, with the exception of the post, are private undertakings. The railways, the telegraphs, the telephones are all the property of great joint-stock companies, and over their administration and operation (the state exercises quite a trifling influence). The post alone is a federal institution, but it forwards exclusively letters and objects similar to letters, the forwarding of packets and of parcels of greater value being on the other hand effected by private contractors. In Germany the great traffic communications are in the hands of the state. The post and telegraph institutions belong to the empire, the overwhelming majority of the railways to the individual states; only a few private lines and the branch lines and street railways appointed for the local traffic of the towns and their suburbs are operated by contractors. The navigation on the inland water-ways and on the lakes is in both countries a free branch of industry, although in isolated cases subject to taxes.

The American, with his strongly pronounced individualistic perceptions, looks upon the government traffic system with a certain distrust. He considers it illiberal, stiff, behind the times and with little tendency towards improvements or progress in the traffic system. Whoever makes a long stay with us here and considers the facts dispassionately, will certainly soon convince himself that such views, now-a-days at least, are no longer to be justified. But perhaps it may nevertheless be not quite superfluous, if we here give our friends across the ocean a picture in condensed form of the present features of the traffic system in Germany and, above all, show them how we are accustomed now-a-days to do our railway travelling in this country.

Only a few remarks as to the postal and telegraphic communications. The postal rate for the ordinary letter over the whole of Germany amounts to 10 pfennige, the local rate in the towns and their environs to 5 pfennige. The despatch of packets and money, especially by post-office orders, and also the telegraph and telephone charges are considerably cheaper in Germany than in the United States. That all this communication business is administered in a perfectly model manner, both for the purposes of the largest merchant as well as for those of the smallest client, is universally admitted. In the year 1909 there were in the German Empire: 40566 post-offices which in the year 1908/1909 despatched in round numbers 5½, thousand millions of letters; packets of value to the amount of nearly 21 thousand millions of marks (5¼, thousand millions of dollars); post-office orders for 12 thousand millions and 700 million marks (3175000 000 dollars). The telegraph and telephone lines had a length of 211700 kilometres (132310 miles), the length of the wires amounting to

1550000 kilos (968750 miles), there were telephone stations at 35411 places. The network of telephones is also widely extended over the level open country.

The traffic on the water-ways passes along the great rivers, the Rhine, the Weser, the Elbe, the Oder, the Vistula and in the south also the Danube. Along all these streams, which are in parts improved by the government at considerable expense, an active freight traffic takes place. Moreover on the Rhine, on single stretches of the Elbe, Oder and Weser as well as on the many beautifully situated inland lakes there prevails a lively passenger traffic. This passenger traffic is particularly well developed in the communication between the coast of Germany and the islands of the North Sea (Heligoland, Norderney, Borkum, Sylt etc.) and between the Baltic islands (particularly Rügen) with the continental mainland. Steam navigation companies, large and small, carry on this traffic principally in the summer months when the above islands are visited by many bathers and by people of all kinds needing relaxation and recreation. At all the more important traffic junctions in the interior through-tickets for rail and boat are issued for the islands, and during the holidays special trains at excursion prices are run.

But this traffic sinks into insignificance when compared with the travelling statistics of the German railways. The German railways had on April 1, 1909 an extent of surface of 57 125 kilometres (35703 miles). Of this extent 52272 kilometres (32670 miles) were government railways or private lines under government administration and 4263 kilos (2664 miles) were private lines self administered, of which a part has, in the meantime, been absorbed into the state possession. To the foregoing must be added 9275 kilometres (5797 miles) of local or branch lines and 5898 kilometres (2436 miles) of street railways. The greatest government railway system is the united Prussian-Hessian, which will have a surface extent of 37938 kilometres (23711 miles) on April 1, 1911. The government railway system comprises besides these the kingdoms of Bavaria, Saxony and Württemberg, the grand-duchies of Baden, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Oldenburg and the Imperial provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, the railroads in which are the property of the Empire. The German middle and minor states are for the most part traversed by the Prussian state-lines. The private lines comprise only few systems of importance which lie scattered inside the limits of the government lines and are not in a position to carry out an independent traffic policy. Considering the preponderating extent of the Prussian-Hessian system in combination with that of the Imperial provinces, it lies in the interest of the remaining state railroads to keep in close touch with the Prussian system. Agreements have therefore been entered into as to the arrangement of the traffic, the common use of freightcars (German States-railway freightcar association) and a uniform organisation of the tariffs for passengers, baggage, living animals and freight. We cannot here enter into a description of the splendid performances of the German railroads in the

forwarding of freight. Some information as to the arrangements made on the German railroads for the conveyance of passengers and their baggage will however be welcome to the reader of this article.

These arrangements are uniform for the entire German empire. Passengers are conveyed in four classes of carriages at the prices per head and per kilometre (8 kilos equal to 5 Engl. miles) of 7 pfennige in the 1st, 4.5 in the 2nd, 3 pfg. in the 3rd and 2 pfg. in the 4th, (which class is called in Bavaria and Baden 3^b). To these prices must be added for the three highest classes the tax on railway-tickets imposed by the empire. For the use of express trains fixed extra taxes amounting to, at most, one mark for the third class and two marks for the first and second classes have to be paid. Most of the passenger trains consist only of waggons for the 2nd, 3rd and 4th class, the quick and express trains sometimes of those for 1st, 2nd and 3rd and sometimes only for 1st and 2nd classes. Express-trains consisting only of 1st and 2nd class carriages are however only few in number. The international saloon-trains (L. Luxus trains), belonging to the International Sleeping-car Company of Brussels and Paris, which run also over the German lines, consist only of 1st class. A special additional price has to be paid for the use of them. The 1st and 2nd class carriages have cushioned seats, the 3rd class wooden benches, while the 4th class carriages have benches for a part of the travellers only and for the rest standing-rooms. This method of classification is frequently somewhat surprising for an American. It has been developed in Germany and most other European countries in conformity with the requirements of the traffic and the social customs of the people. Only through a classification of that kind has it been rendered possible to convey the less well-to-do masses of the population and especially the workmen at such cheap prices as those existing for the 4th class. A uniform price of this class of 2 pfennige per kilometre corresponds with a uniform price of 0.78 cts. per person and mile. Even the half of this price only, that is 0.39 cts. is charged for the regular workmen's traffic between their homes and their places of work. In the United States of America on the other hand the average price per mile and person amounts to about 2 cts. It is wellknown what an opposition some of the railroads there have made to charging this rate as the minimum price for the ordinary traffic.

The institution of one uniform class would be impossible with us here, if only for the reason that, in that case very extensive circles of the population would have to renounce travelling by railway altogether. Moreover, there exists in the United States also, in addition to the regular, a more expensive class for the great through-trains and on several lines a cheaper class also, which however, as far as is known, is only instituted for immigrants.

Most of the German carriages of the three higher classes are made with separate compartments. In the express trains however the carriages are principally through-carriages (D trains = vestibule-trains), combining the comfort of a separate compartment with the possibility of free movement in the carriage and in the train. In Germany more and more value is always being attached to the improvement of these carriages. They are generally

constructed with four axles, are fitted up with clean and convenient lavatories and retiring-rooms (separate for women and men), sometimes lighted by incandescent lamps, partly by electricity, and most excellently heated in the winter months. The D or vestibule-trains contain dining-cars, in which the passengers can eat and drink well at moderate prices; in the more important night-trains sleeping-cars are run which are now as a rule built with six axles. It can hardly be doubted that now-a-days the German sleeping-car arrangements deserve the preference over the American. But the effort to render the stay in the train as agreeable as possible and constantly to improve the carriages is not limited to the two highest classes of carriages. In the construction and in the equipment of the 3rd and 4th class carriages material improvements have also been made, which — by the way — have resulted in a large proportion of even the well-to-do people travelling willingly by the 3rd class and even by the 4th class, for short journeys at least.

Special payment is made for the conveyance of passengers' baggage on the German lines. For baggage carried up to the weight of 50 pounds the charge is a trifling one (the highest amount for the whole empire being 1 mark = 1 quarter). Moreover the German carriages are so arranged that the traveller can take much more hand-baggage with him than is possible in the American carriages and the railway is also responsible for all injury incurred by the passenger through the loss, damage or delayed delivery of his luggage.

I am far from wishing to disparage the American traffic arrangements. They certainly also have their advantages, especially in being adapted to the customs of the country, but in America so many people — even those who have been in Europe — shrug their shoulders over our travelling arrangements that it appears at any rate reasonable, just in this place, for once to insist upon the merits of our German institutions.

For the traveller it is not only a question of being conveyed comfortably and at a moderate price, but also of how often and how quickly he can get from one place to another, that is to say how the time-table is made up. In Germany for the passenger traffic a distinction is made between the ordinary or stopping-trains (principally serving for the traffic to small and medium sized places), the quick trains and the express trains. For business men and for travellers on pleasure the quick trains and the express trains are the most important and of these there is no scarcity. The time-tables, especially those for the great Mid-European traffic, are deliberated upon at a Mid-European Time-table conference which is convened once in every year. At every one of these conferences some improvements are introduced. Particular value is attached to having the time-tables of the through-trains fit one into another, so that the trains find connection with one another with as little delay as possible. Thus there are express trains which bind together all the capitals of Europe, for example Berlin—Vienna, Berlin—Paris, Berlin—Rome, Berlin—London, Berlin—St. Petersburg, Paris—Berlin—St. Petersburg, Hamburg—Basle—Genoa, Paris—Strasbourg—Stuttgart—Munich—Vienna—Constantinople etc. A number of quick—travelling trains run also between Berlin and Hamburg, Kiel,

Bremen, Cologne, Frankfurt, Strasburg, Munich, Dresden, Breslau, Königsberg etc. Recently several trains were also put on to travel the longer sections without any stop. In addition, for some years the local traffic has been carried on by the introduction of so-called driving carriages, perhaps better named "pendulum carriages" for they are not propelled by steam but by benzine or something similar and oscillate constantly between their one stopping place and the other. The time-tables are further so arranged that good railroad communications also exist for the medium sized and smaller provincial towns lying at some distance from the great highways; they are not, as is more or less the case in the United States, based alone upon the traffic of the great capital cities with one another. All these arrangements have aided to promote the development of a very active passenger traffic. The report recently laid before the Prussian Chambers as to the working results of the year 1909 (April 1, 1909 to March 31, 1910) contains statistics worthy of attention, some of which may well find a place here. There were conveyed on the Prussian-Hessian government lines in the year 1909 103965781 passengers who travelled over more than 24 thousand millions passenger-kilometres and

(inclusive of their luggage) brought in receipts of more than 580 millions of marks (145 million dollars). This traffic was divided between the individual classes of carriages in round numbers as follows:

	Passengers	Passenger-Kilometres	Receipts in Marks
1 st class	1.6 millions	214 millions	16 millions
2 nd "	99 "	2645 "	104 "
3 rd "	456 "	9580 "	230 "
4 th "	470 "	10795 "	197 "

It will be seen what an important part the traffic in the 3rd and 4th classes plays in contrast with that in the two higher classes. The conditions of traffic on the other German railroads are exactly similar to those in Prussia.

But let that suffice for details. In this article it was only a question of setting clearly before the readers of this American number a few characteristic features of the travelling life in the German empire. If with us much is different from what prevails in the great American Republic, the Americans will nevertheless, we hope, be able to convince themselves that our governments also have taken in hand the fostering care of the traffic and travelling with success.



Strand of the Baltic Watering Place Zoppot

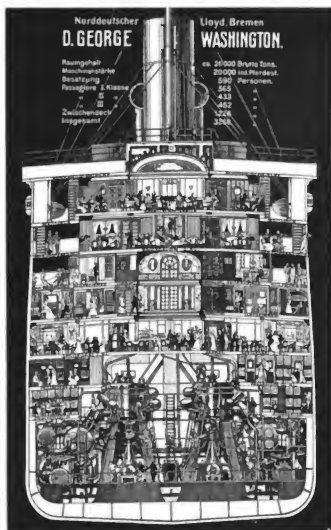
The above descriptions of German bathing places, health-resorts and scenery have taken up so much space that it has been impossible to treat some other important matters, such as German Art, Applied Art, German Universities and High Schools etc. within the scope of a single edition. These subjects will, therefore, be dealt with in a second foreign edition of the "Deutschland".

The Editor.

North German Lloyd, Bremen.

From the earliest times the Hansa towns have been distinguished in all their undertakings by the steadily persistent pursuit of their object which even then occasioned an extraordinary advance in trade and traffic. The over-sea traffic with the United States of America was first opened up by a Hansa town, by Bremen. Very soon after the Declaration of Independence by the United States, in the year 1776 when the attention of the whole of Europe was suddenly drawn to the young nation developing itself so freely and powerfully in the New World, there commenced a lively intercourse between the Hansa towns and the United States, which steadily increased, the more the use of steam in navigation was become prevalent.

So long as the over-sea traffic was exclusively carried on by sailing vessels it remained within comparatively modest limits, at least according to our modern ideas. When however, in the course of the nineteenth century, the competition of the constantly increasing steam-navigation became too powerful for the sailing ships, the traffic gained astonishingly in extent and in importance. Just as in the middle ages individual merchants sent out their vessels to distant countries until they finally all joined the great Hansa Union for the promotion of their general economic interests, so at first, Hanseatic merchants from Bremen and Hamburg undertook the steam traffic with distant lands, until in that direction also the concentration set in which, about the middle of the last century found



Transverse-section of the North German Lloyd Steamer
"George Washington"



New Offices of the North German Lloyd at Bremen
(Part of the Front)

its most important expression in the formation of the two great German steam-navigation companies.

The North German Lloyd at Bremen is indebted for its rise to the initiative of two persons, to whom from the commencement the direction of the business was entrusted — Cruesemann and H. H. Meier — the latter of whom, with the assistance of three small shipping firms on the Weser and one insurance company, laid the foundations of the present world renowned trade of the North German Lloyd.

At that time it was not to be foreseen to what a commercial giant the new undertaking would develop in a short time. At present however, he who beholds the magnificent Lloyd docks at Bremerhaven, the enormous Lloyd building in Bremen which forms the central point of the great whole, from which the wide ramifications of threads spread through the entire world, may get an idea of the magnitude of this company.

The Lloyd maintain the following lines to the United States: Bremen to New York, Bremen to Philadelphia, Bremen to Baltimore and Bremen to Galveston, of which the lines going direct to New York are the most important, and consequently have the quickest and finest steamers assigned to them by the Lloyd company, as for example the

"Kronprinzessin Cecilie" and "Kaiser Wilhelm II", "Kronprinz Wilhelm" and "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse", all of which can make the passage from the old to the new world in about 5½ days.

In the modern international intercourse in which, more than ever, the expression "time is money" is in vogue, the "ocean greyhounds" have become the most important, we may even say, the most indispensable means of communication and have the same significance at sea, as the express-trains have on land. By the regularity of their passages, as well as through the comfort and safety of their arrangements, they offer advantages which can be estimated only by those who know the highly developed express-steamer traffic of the North German Lloyd from their own experience. Within three weeks we can now with ease and comfort undertake a journey from Europe to the United States or vice versa.

The express steamers as well as the twin-screw mail steamers such as the "George Washington" and the "Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm" etc. are provided with every modern technical appliance and with all the latest improvements. The voyage on these magnificent vessels with their attractive international social life, their concerts and balls is a journey of relaxation and recreation in which we are not deprived of any convenience to which we are

accustomed on land. The cooking is equal to that in a first-class hotel and well-trained stewards and stewardesses do their best to anticipate every wish of the passengers. During the entire passage the telegraph brings on board the most important occurrences in all the world and the passengers are made acquainted with them by an "Ocean Gazette" appearing every day. The most diversified amusement is provided in the cosy smoking-rooms, the elegant Vienna cafés, the gymnastic rooms, the ship's library etc.

The number of travellers for pleasure conveyed by the North German Lloyd from America to the old world increases every year. Express trains give good service from Bremen to Berlin, to the Hartz mountains, to the Rhine etc., so that the opportunity is offered to the traveller of making acquaintance with the most beautiful parts of Germany in the shortest possible time. The following circular tour may also be taken by the American traveller, if he avails himself of the line New York to Bremen for the journey to Europe and of the line Genoa to New York for the return passage: From New York with express or mail-steamer to Bremen, thence via Hanover, Frankfurt, Munich or through Switzerland to Upper Italy and with one of the large Lloyd steamers of the line Genoa to New York (the so-called Mediterranean line) via Naples, Palermo and Gibraltar back to America, or of course the reverse journey can be made. How extremely popular travelling on the steamers of the North German Lloyd has become is evidenced by the constantly increasing number of passengers. In

the year 1910 the sea-going vessels of the North German Lloyd carried a total of 562 808 passengers, by far the greater part of whom travelled on the North American Lines.

On all the steamers of the North German Lloyd we are at once struck by the manner in which everywhere the beautiful stands in harmony with the practical. A gradual development extending over many years has been necessary for the formation of these magnificent palaces of the modern twin-screw steamer out of the simple, primitive liners. Progressing from step to step, watchfully availing itself of every novelty, the Lloyd made every resource of modern technique its own, satisfied every claim of modern life. It took over no ready-made culture, but rather produced one for itself by restless striving after progress. Therefore in the Lloyd operations there is always something sterling, something certain, the character of one which has proved itself.

As the Hansa did in the middle ages, the Lloyd now in our days discharges a great educational task. In addition to the travellers for pleasure, its vessels convey every year thousands of disseminators of cultivation into distant lands, colonists, missionaries, merchants, learned men who open up strange countries to civilisation and to traffic with the great world outside them. The oceans, which formerly separated different countries and rendered difficult the intercourse of the world, have now-a-days become great highways connecting the lands one with another and the proud steamships cross them, carrying men and goods into every corner of the earth.



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Germany at Sea.

At what size of vessel will the modern science of ship-building ever make a halt? We have often thought we had gone so far; but a few years have always shown again that still larger vessels could be built in the place of the largest and they were built. For a mighty impulse stands behind the great modern shipowning companies to which the shipbuilders owe their orders; namely, the rentability of the giant steamers to the navigation companies and the charms of the same steamers to the passengers, for the larger the vessels employed on any particular line of route so much the more economical becomes the working in proportion and

so much the more splendid can the interior arrangements for the passengers be made.

The great German shipping companies and the German shipbuilders have for some decades stood in the foremost rank with respect to the creation of the finest and fastest

steam vessels in the world. Ships like the Deutschland, the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Amerika, Cleveland and Cincinnati, Kaiser Wilhelm II, Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and however all the rest of the leading giants of the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd lines may be named, give ample proof of this. But neither engineers nor



Corner of the Ladies' Saloon in the first Cabin of the Giant Steamer

Wiesbaden

Hotel Rose

Wiesbaden

First Class.



First Class.

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The Hotel Rose has partial central of the principal Spring—the "Kochbrunnen",
the water of which is supplied direct into the Hotel.

Magnificent New Construction in select and healthy position, facing the Kochbrunnen
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Apartments and Single Bed Rooms with "Kochbrunnen" or fresh Water Baths. Lavabos
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The Giant Steamer (50000 tons) of the Hamburg-America Line now building, shown in comparison with the Rhinefall at Schaffhausen.

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Finest Position, opposite Park and Kur-house Up-to-date comforts. Excellent Cuisine Thermal Baths on every Floor. Moderate Tariff **James Frei, Prop.**

shipping companies have yet arrived at the boundary. The Hamburg-American Line has recently ordered a ship from the Stettin Vulcan yards in Hamburg which will be very considerably larger than all the above-named steamers and indeed than all hitherto existing. 268 metres long, nearly 30 metres wide and 31½ metres high from keel to the boats' deck will be the dimensions of this new floating giant, which will have a gross tonnage of 50000 register tons and therefore three times the tonnage of the Deutschland and double that of the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. Even the English ocean-greyhound Mauretania measures "only" 32000 gross-register tons.

This enormous vessel, of which at present only the mighty steel double-bottom in which a man can conveniently stand upright, has been completed, will comprise eleven stories or floors and, besides an immense cargo, can give accommodation to 5000 persons including the crew. The traffic between the many decks will be carried on by means of three staircases, in addition to several passenger-lifts, and the largest of these staircases will produce the impression of a castle by its breadth and appearance. On one upper deck the social-rooms appropriated to the

first cabin passengers will lie adjacent to one another in a single sweep of 100 metres in length; according to the present plans they will comprise a ladies' drawing-room, a smoking-saloon, a Ritz-Carlton restaurant and a conservatory or winter-garden, the two last-named being in direct communication, and a hall or vestibule which through its height allows an assembly room such as has never been seen before. On the main promenade deck little arbours for tea or coffee-drinking will be erected and space will even be found on the new ship for a swimming-basin with hygienic baths, rooms for massage and a hall for gymnastic purposes. It is scarcely necessary to add that the passenger cabins of all classes, especially of course the saloon cabins, as well as the regular first class cabins, will profit by the enlarged space in the ship.

Our pictures represent a corner of the ladies' drawing-room in the first cabin and a view contrasting the ship with the Rhine waterfall at Schaffhausen; whoever has stood there on the bord of the broad stream of the Rhine, will be able to picture to himself, what the 268 metres length of this giant ship really means.

The Channel and other Services between England and the Continent.

The communications with England, as far as Germany is concerned, are by means of three lines, the most northern of which is between Harwich and the Hoek of Holland, the southern runs between Ostende and Dover and between these two is the route Flushing-Queenborough (Folkestone). These lines are all longer than that which joins the two nearest harbours of England and the continent and which has made recently a policy of trying to obtain the monopoly of the traffic between England and both Switzerland and Italy by making use of the Simplon-Tunnel and avoiding German territory.

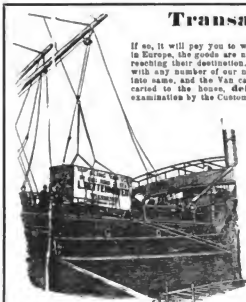
As the service between Harwich and the Hoek of Holland is in the hands of the Great Eastern Company, it is possible to make the land and sea journeys fit into one another in a most convenient manner. This is best seen in the development of the land traffic in England by means of special trains. On the continent, too, the land and sea service have been made to fit well into each other, owing to the businesslike management of the Dutch Railways. From the 1st May this service will be again accelerated by 3 hours on the route to Berlin and Hamburg from London. The traveller from

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If so, it will pay you to write us for rates and other particulars, if the removal is from one Town in the N. & A. to a place in Europe, the goods are usually packed into cases or crates, which have to be unloaded and transferred several times before reaching their destination. This means more or less damage to your property. What will we do? We will supply you with any number of our new-built and spacious "Lift vans". The furniture, without any further preparation can be packed into same, and the Van can be loaded in the presence of the owner, on arrival at destination, it is lifted on to a truck and carried to the house, delivery being made without once disturbing the contents of the Van. No examination by the Customs Authorities, until the Van is brought to the door at destination. Inclusive rates from door to door.

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the latter city leaving Liverpool Street Station at 8.30 in the evening will be in Berlin by 5.20 P. M. Instead of 6.51, as hitherto, and in Hamburg, by 2.47 P. M. Instead of 5.04. In this manner the journey to Berlin is shortened by 1½ hours and to Hamburg even by 2¼ hours. As was formerly the case to Berlin, there will also be direct carriages through to Hamburg. This acceleration is without any effect upon the time of departure from London, and the traveller is, therefore, able to enjoy a full night's rest as hitherto. The time gained is made up in Holland and Prussia. It has also been decided to shorten the route to Leipsic, Dresden etc. by 2 hours at a later date. The consideration taken by the management for the night's rest of passengers on the steamers has prevented them from shortening the sea journey which would easily be possible by means of the new turbine boats. If, however, at a later date it be found desirable to expedite the departure and consequently to accelerate the steamer service, this matter will be treated with careful consideration.

The Steamship Company Zeeland which provides the service between Flushing and Queenborough, also has fine new twinscrew steamers and

has shortened the route by changing the English port of departure for its night service to Folkestone. In this manner, the journey from London to Hamburg and Berlin will be shortened by 2¼ and 2 hours respectively, and the connection with the South of Germany by about 1½ hours. It is also possible to reach Salzburg and Trieste about 2 hours earlier by means of the direct carriages running on this route. The traveller to Thüringen via Cassel also saves a considerable amount of time. It is natural that the Dutch Government should have a large interest in this route which is to be seen from the agreements entered into with the company in question for the expedition of the mails. It was these agreements which led to the building of the new steamships. Not only the Dutch but also the international post is conveyed by this company, as for example the North and South German, the Austrian and Hungarian and Russian and Scandinavian. This has been the case for 30 years now and it will be interesting to note that the Emperor William always uses Flushing as the point of departure on his journeys to England. There are three steamers each for both the day and night service and three more in reserve. For the safety and comfort of the passengers

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schleuse, from there an hour and a half's trip across the quiet Watten sea or flats
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wireless telegraphy and submerged signal bells have been fitted on all the boats since 1906.

The route Ostende-Dover is served by the mail steamers of the Belgian State Railways. Whereas the most northern line runs one steamer daily and the southern two, this route is served by three boats daily in both directions and has the further advantage that the crossing only takes three hours. It is of course not possible to keep within this time as exactly as a railway train, but the introduction of turbine steamers of high speed makes this more possible than hitherto. During last year (the year of the Brussels Exhibition) two new turbine boats, the Jan Breydel and Pieter de Konink were put into service having the effect of very materially increasing the number of passengers sailing by this line. As all the Belgian mail steamers are fitted with the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, the

traveller is able, if he desires, to communicate with both coasts. This line of steamers is connected with important international trains in Ostende. Among these we would mention the two trains de luxe, the North Express and the Express Ostend-Vienna, both of which run via Cologne. This excellent communication owes not a little to the fact that the International Sleeping Car Company has its home in Belgium (Liege). This company arranges the service of the fast saloon trains which are so popular and it is due to the fact that it is a Belgian company that there are many local trains which run beautiful saloon carriages. Another popular train is the corridor Express Ostend-Munich which has recently been accelerated, as well as the Ostend-Bale Express. The connection between Ostend and the Rhine will also be considerably shortened as soon as the long proposed plan of constructing a new line from Aachen to Louvain is carried into effect.

The German Societies for the Promotion of International Intercourse and their Union.

In the last few decades a powerful movement has set in in Germany in favour of the promotion of international intercourse. In all the cities, cure resorts and watering places visited by foreigners, societies have been formed, under the names of Verkehrs-Vereine, Verschönerungs-vereine etc., with the object of making the stay of the stranger in the particular place as agreeable as possible and of furnishing him free of cost with unbiased information and advice. In the larger towns these societies keep open special offices and in other places persons appointed by the Society impart all information required. Usually however, sufficient directions can be obtained on arrival

at the railway station. — These Verkehrs-Vereine have furthermore formed themselves into confederations for larger districts and finally united themselves closely into the — to a certain extent — mutual and all-comprehensive Union of German Societies for the Promotion of International Intercourse (Bund deutscher Verkehrs-Vereine). This Union is appointed above all to promote intercourse with foreign countries. It has its seat in Leipzig (Naschmarkt, Handelshof) and furnishes gratis prospectuses, guides and other printed matter besides imparting free of cost every sort of information as to German traffic and travelling.



Royal

EMS

GERMANY

Route via Cologne—Frankfort.

WORLD RENOWNED SPA

for the Cure of all Throat Troubles, Catarrhs of the Respiratory and Digestive Organs, of the Abdominal Organs, Rheumatism, Gout, Asthma and the Consequences of Influenza.

Also a delightful Resort for Repose. Unique location on the river Lahn, walled in by steep densely wooded hills. **A Paradise** for nervous and overworked people.

All kinds of sport, Boating, Fishing, Tennis.

Grand Concerts, etc.

Season May 1st to October 1st.

Ems Mineral Water, Pastilles and Salt are known the World over.

For illustrated Booklets apply to the Kurkommission, Bad Ems.

Special Arrangements in Germany for 1911.

Festive Performances at Wiesbaden.

In the Wiesbaden Court Theatre from May 10th till 13th, in the presence of the German Emperor, various select performances will be held, of which we give below the program: May 10th: "The White Lady", comic opera by Boieldieu (George Brown: Kammer-sänger Hermann Jedlowker). May 11th: "Der Eisensahn" (The Iron Tooth), historic drama by Josef Lauff. May 12th: "Masaniello", opera by Auber (Kammer-sängerin Frieda Hempel in the role of Elvira, Hermann Jedlowker as Masaniello). May 13th: "Oberon", romantic opera by Carl Maria von Weber, in the well-known Wiesbaden scenic effects.

Cologne Festival Plays in June 1911.

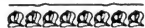
The Cologne Festival Plays Society has, for a number of years, arranged various special performances of both old and modern operas and musical plays in the New Cologne Opera House with quite extraordinary success. The plays up to the present proved themselves to be model performances, as it was always possible for the society to procure actors from the ranks of the most prominent German and foreign theatres for the special rôles in which they excelled. And besides, they obtained not only first class soloists but also splendid orchestral results, as the actors and musicians were bound to attend very thorough and numerous rehearsals, and conductors of world-fame as well as first class actor-managers took the lead. Naturally this year's program would not have been complete without the "Rosenkavalier" of Richard Strauss. This latest musical comedy will be given twice, on the 25th and 27th of

June, and probably will be conducted the first time by Strauss himself and the second time by Otto Lohse, who naturally knows the Cologne Municipal Orchestra best. Of the older works, the "Master Singers" and "Tristan and Isolde" will be given, and further "Carmen", which will be specially attractive, as a French company is being composed for this performance. Lastly the classical operetta "Fledermaus" is on the program and will be given in true Vienna style with the best actors of the large operetta stage of Vienna. Negotiations with the best actors and conductors are being held. Without doubt, the Cologne Festival plays will also maintain during this season the place which they have so deservedly won; they will be a source of pleasure to numerous travellers who visit the Rhine and will give them a welcome opportunity of seeing the most famous products of the German stage. For further details, we would refer the reader to the advertisement in our journal.

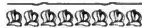
The Select Performances of the Rhenish Goethe Society at Düsseldorf.

Among the special events which are got up in order to promote the interests of the German modern and classic drama, the Select Performances of the Rhenish Goethe Society occupy one of the first places. They are held every year in the Rhenish Garden City of Düsseldorf and have, since they first came into existence, taken a firm hold upon the theatre loving public, not only in the West of Germany, but also in foreign countries. The continual success and the

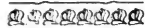
Black Forest : Odenwald : **THE BADEN LAND** The Rhine The Neckar
Prospectus from the VERKEHRS-VERBAND KARLSRUHE (Baden) gratis.



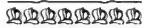
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The beautiful residential city of Baden. The art, theatre, school and concert-town. Modern architectural monuments. Splendid parks and gardens, bathing-establishments, sanatoria. Starting-point for excursions into the Black Forest, the mountains of the Palatinate and the Vosges. Particulars from the VERKEHRS-VEREIN.



PFORZHEIM.



The gate of the Black Forest. The most important jewel-casket of a town in all the world. Starting point for the Höhenweg (high lying route) Pforzheim—Bale, Pforzheim—Waldshut, Pforzheim—Tuttlingen—Schaffhausen. Tourists' reserve and supporting point for all tours in the Black Forest. Glorious surroundings with wildly romantic valleys. Further particulars from the VEREIN ZUR HEBUNG DES FREMDEN-VERKEHRS.

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Drink-cure.
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the most beautiful wooded highlands in Germany with summits more than 4500 feet high.
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HORNBERG.

Excellent opportunities for tourists.
Splendid carriage,
motor-cars
and bicycle tours.
Winter-Sport.

increasing reputation which they enjoy is the best proof of their high artistic value.

It was love for the immortal works of the German classics and the desire to overcome the changing taste of the ordinary public, which brought about the formation of the Rhenish Goethe Society by a number of high-thinking and art-loving men. Amongst these was Freiherr von Rheinbaben, now the Ober-President of the Rhine Province, who to-day is president of the society. We would also mention at the same time, that the society is under the patronage of the German Crown Prince, who has already been present at the performances on several occasions.

The artistic management, ever since the foundation of these plays, has been in the hands of the former first manager of the Royal Dramatic Theatre in Berlin and present director of the famous Meiningen Court Theatre, Geh. Hofrat Max Grube. With his long experience, sound judgment and refined and unerring taste, he has made the Goethe Select Performances a source of pure pleasure and rich enjoyment.

What marks the real difference between these performances and the ordinary classical plays of the German stage, is the high standard of the acting, which is far above the average.

The leading actors of all the most famous stages in Germany come to Düsseldorf and count it an honour to be able to participate in these performances, so that they even agree to take inferior rôles in order to act together with the other leaders of the German stage. This is to be found nowhere else. The gala character is further increased by the scenic effects; large is the number of first class scenes painted by the famous artist Hacker who has devoted years to finish some of them.

Below we give the program for this year: June 24, 25, 26: King Richard III.; June 28, 29, July 1: Much Ado About Nothing; July 2, 3, 4: King Lear; July 7, 8, 9: Love's Labour's Lost; July 11: The Merry Wives of Windsor.

Information furnished by the Secretary of the Rhenish Goethe Society, Retheus, Düsseldorf.

Musical Festivals.

Besides the Cologne Festival Plays, there are other noteworthy musical events signalling this year, for example the famous Bayreuth Performances and the Munich Festivals, which exercise every year a strong power of attraction upon the international tourist traffic.

BONN offers during 1911, among other attractions, a Beethoven-Festival to be held on a large scale (10th Chamber-Music Festival). It will be arranged by the Beethoven-Club at Bonn from May 21st till 25th. The so-called chamber-music festivals have for many years enjoyed a well-merited repute and are visited in an ever-increasing measure by music-lovers from all parts of the world.

The 87th Lower Rhine Music Festival which according to a fixed plan arranged between the cities of Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne and Düsseldorf will be held in the latter town this year June 4th, 5th and 6th and is to be conducted for the first time by Professor Penzner, the new Musical Director of Düsseldorf. This festival is looked forward to with much expectation and the interest is even increased by the character of the program. It is published in our advertising columns and shows that the "Messiah" by Händel will be given the first day, whereas the remainder of the program is made up

BADEN-BADEN

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Worldrenowned
THERMAL SPRINGS
Cure for Gout,
Rheumatism and
Catarrhs
of the respiratory
organs
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Unrivalled Bathing
Establishments
Drinking Cure
New Inhalatorium,
unique in Europe
Finest Pine Forests
Grape and Milk Cure



The Zeppelin Airship in Baden-Baden returning from an excursion.

Most delightful Resort
frequented by the best
American, English
and French society.

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**GOLF LINKS, TENNIS,
RIDING, SHOOTING,
TROUT FISHING,
FENCING,
AUTO EXCURSIONS**

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**FIRST ZEPPELIN
AIRSHIP STATION**
with regular
Passenger Trips.
Great Worldrenowned
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Handsome illustrated Booklets and all
Information sent free on application, by the

Municipal inquiry office, Baden-Baden.

Holland-Hotel, 300 Rooms from 4 marks, Breakfast 1.50 marks, Dinner 5 marks, Full board &c. from 12 marks.

Hotel Messmer, at the Kur-Haus, 20+ Rooms from 4 marks. Breakfast 1.50 marks, Dinner 5 marks. Full board &c. from 12 marks.

Hotel Bären, Rooms from 2.50 marks, Breakfast 1.30 marks, Dinner 8 marks, Full board &c. from 7 marks.

Hotel Terminus, 85 Rooms from 3.50 marks, Breakfast 1.30 marks, Dinner 3.00/3.00 marks, Full board &c. from 7.00 marks.

by works of Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Mozart, Reger, Schubert, Schumann and Strauss.

RÜDESHEIM will see this year for the first time a cycle of festivals glorifying the Rhine legends. The leading rôles are entrusted to first class artists, besides whom citizens of Rüdesheim will act in inferior parts. The performances will take place in the garden of the Brömser Castle, on the same spot, where the legends are supposed to have their origin.

Exhibitions.

EXHIBITIONS of ART. Important exhibitions of art will take place this summer at Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Düsseldorf and Baden-Baden. We would also mention in this connection the exhibition of projects for the National Bismarck Monument which may be inspected in May next at Wiesbaden.

DRESDEN plans a number of festive and important sporting events for this year in connection with its Exhibition of Hygiene, events, which make that city the centre of this year's travelling season. Up to now, about three hundred congresses and meeting of all sorts have been arranged to take place during the time of the exhibition, among which there are leading international societies. We lack space to enumerate all the festivities to be held there; particulars may be had through the Secretary of the Exhibition.

Among other important exhibitions we would mention:

The International Exhibition for Foreign Traffic and Travel at Berlin (near the Zoological

Garden) to be held from April 1st till June 20th. It will give an interesting glimpse of the development of travelling and of the sights of the continental places most visited by tourists.

The East-German Exhibition of Industry, Trade and Agriculture at Posen from May 14th till October 1st (under the patronage of the German Crown-Prince.)

The Lower Rhine Exhibition of Trade, Industry and Art at Crefeld from the end of May till October.

LEIPSIK. Below we give the program of the city of Leipzig for 1911 (further particulars by the Verkehrs-Verein Leipzig, Handelshof, Naschmarkt): May 14th till 23rd: Exhibition-markets for retailers, Messplatz. May 29th and 30th: Concours Hippique of the Leipzig Racing Club and the Leipzig Garrison Racing Society. May 1st till August 1st: Exhibition of the Leipzig Artist's Society and the Artist's Union. May 7th, 11th, 13th: May Festival in the New Municipal Theatre. May 20th till 21st: Second Bach-Festival. May 20th till 29th: Circuit through Saxony for Aviators. May 25th (Ascension Day): Horse-races on the Race Course. May 28th: Horse-races on the Race Course (Prize of the Saxon Government). June 25th: Horse-races on the Race Course (Germania Hunting Races). July 30th: Cycle Race on the Sporting Field (Races for prizes of honour). September 17th till 27th: Michel's Exhibition-market on the Messplatz. September 2nd till 27th: Michel's Exhibition-Market for Wholesale-Merchants. September 13th: Leather Market.

Black Forest

: Odenwald :

THE BADEN LAND

The Rhine

The Neckar

Prospectus from the VERKEHRS-VERBAND KARLSRUHE (Baden) gratis.

HORNBERG, Black Forest line.

The stretch Offenburg—Triburg—Constance—Lake of Constance. 1200 to 3000 feet above sea-level.

Health Resort idyllically situated in the middle of far extended pine forests. Glorious surroundings.

About 25 English miles of well-kept woodland walks. Good inns and hotels.

All Information gratis with prospectus, lists of lodgings and prices from the KUR- und VERKEHRS-VEREIN.

TRIBERG

2000 to 3000 feet above sea-level. Central point of the Badish Black Forest railway. First class high situated health resort.

Number of visitors season 1910: 15500 without

trippers. In a beautiful, entirely sheltered situation amid far extended fir-woods.

Summer and winter station

Splendid mountain-landscapes. Largest waterfalls in Germany.

Numerous convenient promenades, magnificent excursions, views worth visiting. Swimming, air- and sun-baths, physical-dietetic therapy; tennis; exhibition of manufactures and trade.

Prospectuses and price-lists from the TOWN KUR-ADMINISTRATION gratis.

2200 feet above sea-level.

Mountain health resort VILLINGEN.

Interesting antique town with population of over 10000. Important collections and archives. Very popular mountain health resort. Shady park walks between the town and the town-parks, on the borders of which are a number of kur-houses fitted up with every modern comfort. The town-woods of 10000 acres, intersected in every direction by level park-like walks, are completely free of fogs. — Station on the high-lying road from Pforzheim to Schaffhausen. Entrance to the high road Pforzheim to Waldshut through the town-woods. — Opportunities for Winter-sport. — Villa colony near the woods, where building plots owned by the town can be had on very favourable conditions. Information from the MAYOR'S OFFICE and from the FREMDENVERKEHRS-VEREIN.

AERONAUTICS and AVIATICS will bring us some remarkable exploits this year. The program for 1911 will excite the interest of the international tourist's world. To select a few of the events, we would mention the passenger trips on the Zeppelin airships at Düsseldorf and Baden-Baden and the important German overland flight, a circuit starting from Berlin and following the route Magdeburg, Hamburg, Kiel, Schwerin, Hanover, Münster, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Dortmund, Nordhausen, Berlin.

The Kiel Week.

KIEL is to have this year, from June 18th till 23rd, an international aviatric week under the patronage of Prince Henry of Prussia. Furthermore, the 39th meeting of the Federal Rifle Union attended by riflemen from all parts of Germany and other countries will be held there. As is the case every year, the so-called Kiel Week will be commenced by the regattas of the Flensburg Sailing Club, the Elbe Regatta and the Regatta of the North German Club, as well as the See Regatta Glücksburg—Kiel. The regattas of the Flensburg Sailing Club will take place on June 17th and June 18th. The Elbe Regatta which is open to the yachts of the international racing classes from six to nineteen metres in length, will be held on June 18th. It is followed on June 19th by the Sea Regatta Glücksburg—Kiel, which is arranged by the Imperial Yacht Club and the Flensburg Sailing Club. On the same day will be held the first American-German regatta of special class boats. On June 20th the Lower Elbe Regatta is to take place with numerous prizes and on the same day at Kiel the second race of the American-

German special class boats. On June 21st, the true Kiel Week begins and is commenced by the first special class boat regatta for the Samoa Cup, a club race of the Imperial Yacht Club having already been held the day before in Kiel Harbour.

The RACING WORLD has arranged some high-class races for this year at Berlin-Grünwald, Hoppegarten, Baden-Baden, Frankfurt o. M., Hamburg, Magdeburg, Dresden, Dortmund, Cologne and Strasburg, most of which enjoy already a long international repute.

Notice.

We also refer to the numerous advertisements of the German towns Verkehrs-Vereine, administrations of health and watering places, hotels etc. in this number of the "Deutschland", the editor of which will always be pleased to give any information which may be required.

Our Special Number American Traveller's Edition may be had from the editor direct and through the Branch Office of the Bund Deutscher Verkehrs-Vereine at New York (Head Office at Leipzig) as well as through the agencies of the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg America Line and the Dorland Agency 389, 5th Avenue in New York, and further through our British representatives Ernest Martin & Co., Imperial Buildings, London, E.C. Ludgate Circus.

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(Silesia).

1200 feet above sea-level.

Most powerful
arsenic and
iron springs
in Germany
for the cure of

Heart

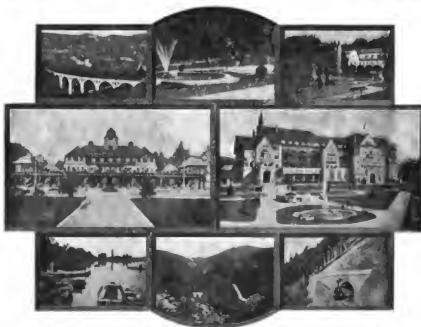
diseases and diseases
of the blood, nervous
complaints and
diseases of women

Kur-hotel
"Fürstenhof",
first-class.

120 hotels and
boarding-houses.

19 physicians.

Baths taken:
137,467.



Powerful
lithium springs,
containing radium,
for the cure of

Gout,

kidney and bladder
diseases.

4 bathing-establishments.

Medico-mechan.

Institut.

Röntgencabinet.

Water supply from

high lying springs.

Electricity.

Drainage.

Number of visitors

1910:

14 591 persons.

Theatre, concerts,
réunions, sport.

Natural carbonic-acid and mud-baths.

Prospectuses and particulars sent willingly from all tourist-offices and the Bath administration.

Fares for express-trains between the places mentioned below.

(Compiled by the Royal Prussian Railway Administration at Cologne on the Rhine.)

To:	from Berlin						from Bremen						from Hamburg					
	I. Kl.		II. Kl.		III. Kl.		I. Kl.		II. Kl.		III. Kl.		I. Kl.		II. Kl.		III. Kl.	
	₡	₡	₡	₡	₡	₡	₡	₡	₡	₡	₡	₡	₡	₡	₡	₡	₡	₡
Aix la Chapelle	50	80	31	10	20	—	30	70	19	70	12	70	40	20	25	50	16	30
Augsburg	50	40	30	50	19	90	56	20	35	20	22	50	62	70	37	70	24	20
Baden-Baden	60	70	36	50	25	50	53	50	32	90	21	20	67	40	35	90	23	—
Basle	72	40	45	—	28	60	68	30	41	80	27	10	71	30	43	70	28	30
Bayreuth	83	40	21	40	13	80	45	60	28	90	18	60	5	—	30	60	19	70
Berlin	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	30	18	20	11	70	24	70	15	90	9	30
Bonn	50	10	30	70	19	70	30	20	19	40	12	50	39	70	25	20	16	10
Brunswick	17	50	12	—	7	60	16	50	10	70	6	80	18	60	12	—	7	60
Bremen	28	30	18	20	11	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	20	6	80	4	20
Brêmehaven	33	10	21	30	13	70	5	30	3	50	2	20	—	—	6	90	4	36
Breslau	27	60	17	70	11	20	64	40	34	—	21	80	50	30	31	20	20	10
Cassel	30	10	19	30	12	40	24	70	15	90	9	90	28	60	18	40	11	80
Coblenz	60	60	31	—	19	90	34	30	22	10	14	30	43	80	27	80	17	60
Cologne	47	80	29	20	18	80	27	30	17	90	11	50	41	30	26	20	16	70
Crefeld	43	40	27	50	17	60	24	30	16	—	10	—	33	10	21	30	13	70
Cuxhaven	32	—	20	60	13	30	18	20	11	80	7	50	19	20	6	80	4	30
Darmstadt	45	30	28	80	18	50	41	—	26	—	16	60	44	30	28	50	18	80
Dattig	38	30	24	20	15	40	66	50	40	20	25	90	63	—	37	90	24	30
Dresden	18	20	10	50	6	60	41	—	26	—	16	60	38	50	24	40	15	50
Düsseldorf	43	70	27	70	17	70	25	10	16	10	10	10	33	40	21	50	13	90
Eisenach	27	50	17	70	11	10	31	40	20	90	13	10	37	60	23	80	15	10
Elberfeld	41	30	26	20	16	70	23	50	15	60	9	70	32	50	20	30	13	50
Esen	40	60	25	70	16	40	21	60	14	40	8	90	30	60	19	70	12	70
Frankfort o. M.	43	40	27	60	17	60	39	10	24	80	15	80	48	—	27	20	17	40
Hamburg	24	70	15	30	9	30	10	20	6	80	4	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanover	21	70	14	50	9	—	10	20	6	80	4	20	16	60	10	80	6	80
Heidelberg	51	50	31	70	20	60	45	30	28	80	18	50	51	—	31	20	20	10
Karlsruhe	55	60	34	30	22	50	51	—	31	20	20	10	54	80	34	30	22	60
Kiel	39	40	19	80	12	60	19	50	13	10	8	10	9	50	5	20	3	90
Königsberg	49	20	30	10	19	40	75	60	46	90	29	80	72	10	43	80	28	30
Leipzig	15	10	9	80	6	10	31	50	20	30	13	10	39	50	19	60	12	60
Magdeburg	12	80	8	80	5	40	22	50	15	—	9	90	21	50	14	30	8	90
Mayence	47	80	29	20	18	80	41	70	26	40	16	90	15	60	28	90	18	60
Mannheim	51	50	31	70	20	50	44	80	28	40	18	20	50	40	30	90	19	90
Munich	53	40	32	80	21	20	63	—	37	90	24	40	67	—	40	40	26	—
Münster	36	50	22	70	14	70	15	80	10	20	6	40	24	80	15	90	10	—
Nürnberg	39	—	24	70	15	80	48	30	29	50	18	90	52	20	32	—	20	60
Posen	21	90	14	60	9	10	52	30	32	10	20	70	44	20	28	—	18	—
Stettin	12	30	8	50	5	20	39	—	24	70	15	70	34	20	22	—	14	20
Strasbourg	65	60	38	80	25	10	56	40	35	40	23	80	63	80	38	50	24	90
Stuttgart	55	40	34	70	22	20	55	40	34	70	23	20	61	80	37	10	23	80
Wiesbaden	48	10	29	40	18	90	42	—	26	60	17	—	47	70	29	10	18	70

The fares are only for single journeys (there or back). For Luxus-trains and sleeping-cars an extra-price is charged.

Deutsche Luftschiffahrts-
Aktien-Gesellschaft



From **Düsseldorf**

weather permitting, short

Passenger-Trips by the Zeppelin-Airship "Deutschland",

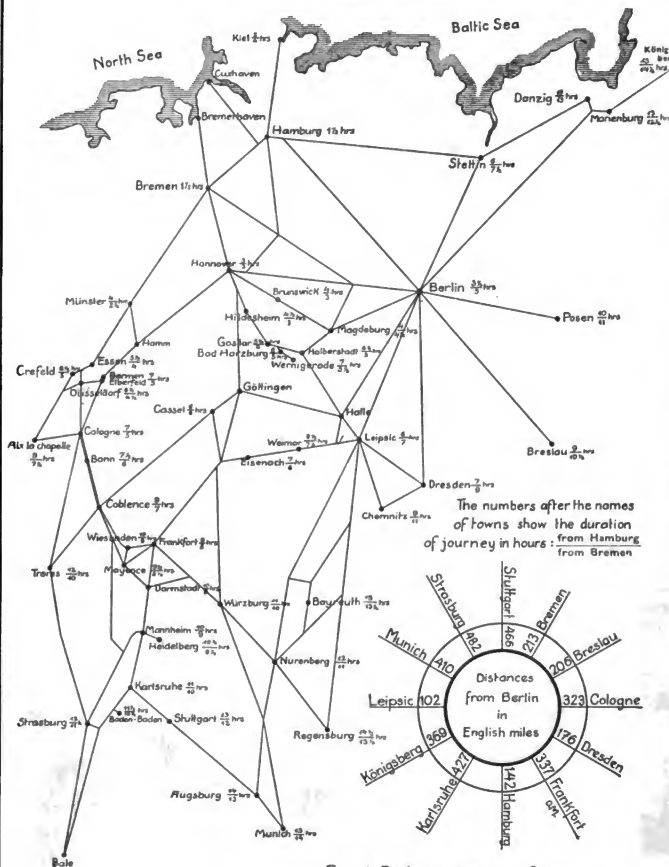
generally lasting from one to two hours are arranged, to carry passengers over the adjacent industrial districts and the charming scenery of the "Berg land".

— Excursions are planned daily at 9½, am. and 3 pm. — The fare for these attractive tours will be M. 200 each person

In view of the anticipated great demand for seats, it is highly advisable to secure same well in advance. Applications should be addressed to the:

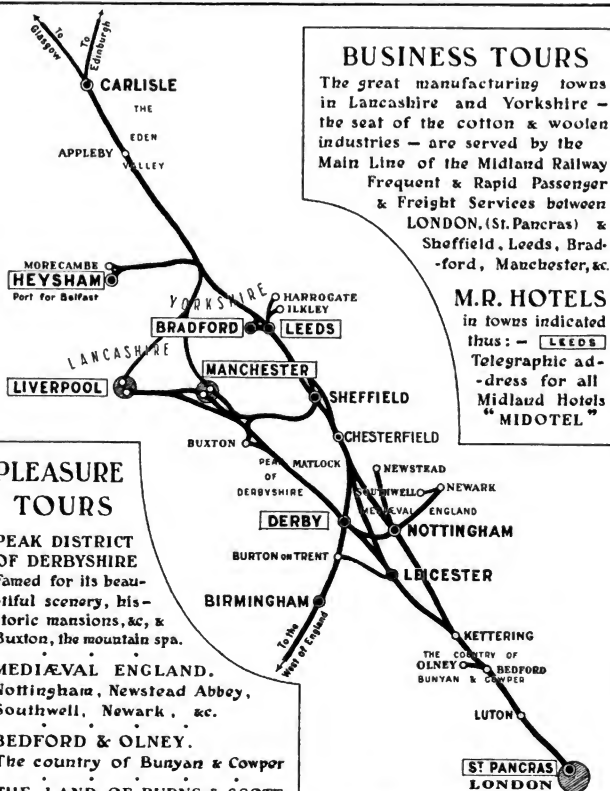
Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Airship-Department,
Düsseldorf, Wilhelmplatz 10. Telephone: 7483.
Telegrams: Hapag, Düsseldorf.

Sketch of the shortest railway connections from Bremen and Hamburg to the more important German towns.



Royal Railway Direction, Cologne.

BUSINESS & PLEASURE TRAVEL IN ENGLAND



PLEASURE TOURS

**PEAK DISTRICT
OF DERBYSHIRE**
Famed for its beau-
tiful scenery, his-
toric mansions, &c, &
Buxton, the mountain spa.

MEDIAEVAL ENGLAND.
Nottingham, Newstead Abbey,
Southwell, Newark, &c.

BEDFORD & OLNEY.

The country of Bunyan & Cowper

THE LAND OF BURNS & SCOTT
& the Forth Bridge, are on this Route.

BUSINESS TOURS

The great manufacturing towns in Lancashire and Yorkshire — the seat of the cotton & woolen industries — are served by the Main Line of the Midland Railway Frequent & Rapid Passenger & Freight Services between LONDON, (St. Pancras) & Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Manchester, &c.

M.R. HOTELS

in towns indicated
thus: — **LEEDS**
Telegraphic ad-
dress for all
Midland Hotels
"MIDOTEL."

For further information send a postcard
to the Midland Railway Co. Derby, England.

W. Guy. Grazet, General Manager.

BERLIN.

The members taking part in the collective advertisements of the Society of Berlin Hotel Proprietors beg to recommend their hotels alphabetically arranged in the following list and urgently warn travellers arriving in Berlin against allowing themselves to be influenced in the choice of their hotel quarters by luggage-porters, commissionaires or others.

Alexandra Hotel Mittelstrasse 16-17.

— 3 minutes walking from Central Depot Friedrichstrasse. — Near Street to Unter den Linden (Berlin's most fashionable thoroughfare). Near all sights, e.g., Royal Castle, Theatres and the beautiful park "Tiergarten". Most convenient for Visitors to Berlin whether on business or pleasure. 100 Front and Garden rooms from 60 cents upwards. Central — Modern in every respect. — Moderate. Cook's Coupons accepted. Managing Proprietor: **M. Müller.**

Britannia Hotel Berlin SW 68 Friedrichstr. 50-51, corner of Schützenstrasse, 1 minute from the Leipzigerstrasse.

Quiet house with most modern comforts. Electric lift, running day and night. Rooms from M. 3.

Proprietor: **E. Barth.**

Frankfurter Hof and Helvetia Hotel.

Mittelstrasse 5-6 BERLIN NW. Mittelstrasse 5-6
2 minutes from Friedrichstr. Railway-station and Unter den Linden. Best traffic communication with all quarters of the town. Quiet situation. Rooms from 2-4 marks per bed incl. electric light and central heating. Lift, Baths, Vacuumcleaning. Luggage free to and from the Friedrichstr. Railway-station. Reduction in prices for longer stay. Old and renowned Family Hotel. Tel. Amt I, No. 1178, 1197. Telegraph Code. Proprietor: **A. Bräuerlin.**

Grand Hotel Bellevue, Berlin W. and Tiergarten Hotel (Hotel du Parc)

Friedrichstr. 1, opposite the Potsdamer Railway-station and directly on the Tiergarten. Telephone: Amt VI, No. 65, 720 and 722. Hotel of the highest class. Considerably enlarged by rebuilding and fitted up with every modern comfort. Rooms from 3 marks. Small and large suites of apartments connected with bath and lavatory. Rooms with hot and cold water laid on. Special terms for a long stay and for families. Proprietor: **Emil Metzger.**

Hospiz in the centre of Berlin

Holzgartenstrasse 9-10 close to the Kurstrasse. Quietest situation in the whole city near the Royal castle, the Linden etc. Most convenient traffic communications. 76 rooms from 2 to 7 marks. Fixed percentage for tips to servants. Tel. Amt I, 7450. Electric light. Central heating. Lift. Manager: **Becker.**

Hotel zum grünen Baum Krausenstr. 56-58.

Old and celebrated Hotel in centre of the town, as well as in close proximity to the principal railway-stations and to all the principal sights. Well-furnished rooms at moderate prices. Electric light, central heating, very quiet situation. W. Glerach.

Berlin W. S. Centrum.

Hotel Brandenburg Charlottenstrasse 71 Hotel de France Markgrafstr. 55-56

Centrally situated houses close to the Leipziger- and Friedrichstrasse. Rooms from M. 2.50 upwards. Ordering in advance to be recommended. Proprietor: **C. Blanckenburg.**
Best business-position in the town. Quietest and finest central situation. Show-rooms with telegraph. Lift. Electric light. Day and night. Completely renewed, warm-water heating.

HOTEL COBURG=

best situated modern Family house facing the main exit of Friedrichstrasse Station; moderate prices. Ernst Reissig, prop.

Hotel Kleiner Kaiserhof

Berlin, Krausenstraße 67-68,

situated directly on the Friedrich- and Leipzigerstrasse in the quietest situation. High-class family-hotel. Show-rooms for commercial men.

Fritz Pfeffel.

Hotel Magdeburg =

opposite **Friedrichstrasse Station,**
adjoining Centralhotel.

Entirely renovated. Restaurant à la carte. 90 Rooms, 3-6 M. with 1 Bed, 6-12 M. with 2 Beds.

Proprietor: **P. Zimmermann.**

Hotel Preussischer Hof SW.

at the Anhalter Railway-station,
Königsgrätzstr. 117a, corner house in Anhalter. Lift. Warmwater heating. Electric light. Baths. Special house for business men. Rooms from 2,25 Marks.

Proprietor: **Fritz Natho.**

Fritz Toepfer's Hotel Prinz Friedrich Carl

Telephone 1, 4416. Berlin NW. Dorotheenstr. 81. The oldest high-class luncheon house. Aristocratic. Lunch room. Much patronised by Americans.

Hotel Windsor, Berlin W 8,

Behrenstrasse 64-65,

near Unter den Linden and the Tiergarten. Old and renowned Family Hotel in the quietest situation with excellent accommodation at moderate prices. Rooms from M. 2. Electric light. Baths. **Otto Thiess.**

NIX HOTEL, Berlin

Klosterstrasse 42

3 min. from Alexanderplatz railway station. The very best traffic accommodation. Very quiet situation. Rooms from 2 marks. Electric light and baths. Tel. I, 4249. Proprietor: **W. Gericke.**

Schmidt's Hotel, Berlin

Neustädtische Kirchstrasse 14, close to Friedrichstr. Railway Station, near U. d. Linden. High-class Family Hotel with every modern comfort. 60 rooms from M. 2.50. — Telephone Amt I, No. 855. Telegraphic address: Schmidt's Hotel. **Rich. Rath,** proprietor.

Unter den Linden 9 Hotel Baden

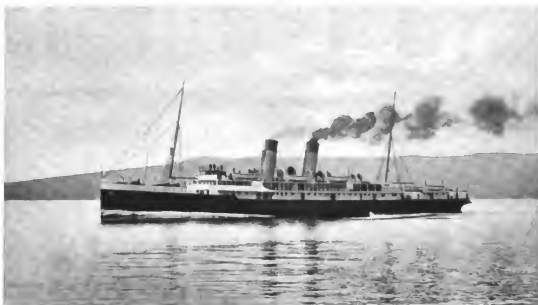
Favourite position, near all the business houses, theatre and other sights. Bedroom incl. breakfast and firing from 3 marks. Comfortable rooms at all prices. Baths and hairdresser in the house. From November 1, 1909 new proprietor **F. Thomas.**

de Burlet

**Berlin, Unter den Linden 1
im Hôtel Adlon**

**Rare old Prints
Rembrandt
Dürer
Morland**

Twice daily in both directions (Sundays included)
Day and Night Services.



Time tables, tickets and all further particulars of the Booking Clerk at the above named London Stations of the South Eastern & Chatham Ry. Co.; the Official Agents of the Queenboro'-Fishing Route: Electra House, Finsbury Pavement, Moorgate, London, E. C.; 33, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S. W., and 71, Unter den Linden, Berlin; Mr. C. A. Niessen, 6, Domhof, Cologne, very important Tourist Office.

London office, Minories, 3 Church Street, Tel. 4920 Central.

Lancashire and Yorkshire & North Eastern Railways

To Germany and the Continent
via
HULL AND ZEEBRUGGE.

The well-appointed and favourite Twin Screw Steamer "Duke of Clarence" (1629 tons, 4000 H. P., 18 knots) will sail between Hull (Riverside Quay) and Zeebrugge Quay (Belgium) as follows:

===== May 31st to June 29th 1911 inclusive. =====

:: From Hull on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6-0 pm. ::
:: From Zeebrugge Quay on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-0 pm. ::

===== July 1st to September 29th 1911 inclusive. =====

:: From Hull on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6-0 pm. ::
From Zeebrugge Quay on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7-0 pm.

The T. S. S. "Duke of Clarence" is replete with every modern convenience and is lighted throughout by electricity. All the First Class accommodation is amidships, and includes a large Dining Saloon, a spacious Ladies' Cabin, Lavatories, large Smoke Room, Bath Room, &c. There is sleeping accommodation for 178 first class passengers, and for the convenience of second class passengers 88 sleeping berths and a comfortable Saloon have been provided.

Boat Trains to Hull (Riverside Quay). Through Corridor Express Boat Trains run between the principal towns on the Lancashire and Yorkshire and North Eastern Railways and Hull (Riverside Quay) Station, enabling passengers to pass direct between the trains and steamer under cover. Passengers' Luggage is transferred free of charge from train to steamer and vice versa.

At Zeebrugge. A Special Express Train awaits the arrival of the "Duke of Clarence" at Zeebrugge Quay, and runs direct to Bruges, Ghent, Alost, and Brussels, connecting at the latter place with trains for all parts of Germany, and Switzerland, i. e. Berlin, Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Frankfurt, Hanover, Wiesbaden, Düsseldorf, Strasburg, Basle, Lucerne, Zurich, Lausanne, &c.

Through Fares and Registration of Luggage. Through fares are in operation between the principal towns in the North and Midlands of England and arrangements are in force for the Through Registration of Luggage.

Germany to England. On the return journey, passengers from Germany and Switzerland change trains at Brussels (Nord) Station, from which point the Boat Train for Zeebrugge Quay leaves shortly after 4-0 pm.

American Tourists. Tourists from America visiting Europe will find the Hull and Zeebrugge route to the Continent the most direct and convenient, after spending a Holiday in the Lake District, Scotland, or the Cathedral Cities of the North of England. The Boat Express to Hull leaves Liverpool (Exchange) Station at 2-5 pm and Manchester (Victoria) at 2.55 pm on the days of sailing, and passengers are conveyed by through carriages alongside the steamer with the minimum of inconvenience.

Berths on Steamer. Applications for berths on the outward journey should be made to Mr. C. R. Cameron, L. & Y. and N. E. Joint Steamship Agent, 3, Nelson Street, Hull (National Telephone No. 845 Hull). Telegraphic Address "Limited, Hull".

Literature &c. Continental Time Table and literature relating to the Hull and Zeebrugge Service may be obtained from Mr. A. Watson, Passenger Superintendent, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, or the Chief Passenger Agent, North Eastern Railway, York.

John A. F. Aspinall, General Manager, L. & Y. Rly.

A. Kaye Butterworth, General Manager, N. E. Rly.

HAMBURG

Hamburg the free and Hansa town on the mighty Elbe and the picturesque banks of the Alster, has been justly named the „Northern Venice“. At the commencement of the year 1911 it numbered more than a million of inhabitants.

As the largest commercial city on the European continent Hamburg shows with its grand docks, its hundreds of canals and bridges, its magnificent ocean-steamers and proud sailing-vessels a picture, which fills the spectator with the highest admiration.

The splendid buildings in the free-port, the giant ship building wharves and docks, the high-lying school for navigation and the German Marine-Observatory, in the neighbourhood of which rises the mighty statue of the Iron Chancellor, the Helgoland avenue, the long list of large places of amusement at St. Pauli are well worth seeing, and their like cannot be found on the Continent.

The stock-exchange on the Adolphplatz, the magnificent building of the Town-hall, the Kaiser-Wilhelm-monument, the Nikolai- and Michaelischkirchen, the towers of which are reckoned among the highest in the world, are monumental edifices, which Hamburg is justly proud of.

The inner and outer Alster with its flotillas of small steamers, sailing-yachts and rowing-boats, with its avenues on the banks, its promenades and park-like gardens,

with its distinguished buildings in the Jungfernstieg and the castlelike villas at Harvestehude and in Uhlenhorst, offers in summer a brilliant unequalled picture.

The Colonial-Institute, the Hamburg lecture organisation, the Art Gallery, the theatres, the conservatorium for music, the museums, the town-library, the State-laboratories, the Zoological and Botanical gardens, the excellent State- and private schools of Hamburg prove, that in the great metropolis of commerce art and science also are cultivated in a high degree.

Hagenbeck's zoological garden, close to the town is an establishment, world-renowned and well worth seeing.

In spite of the exquisite "Hamburg cooking" living in Hamburg is no dearer than elsewhere. In addition to the hotels of the very highest class on the Alster basin there are in the interior of the town, near the railway stations and in St. Georg and St. Pauli a large number of comfortably fitted-up houses, the prices in which are no higher than those of middle class hotels in any of the Provincial towns.

We may observe for the benefit of strangers intending to settle permanently in Hamburg that the income-tax (government- and town-taxes together) is lower here than in most other German cities.

People devoted to sport settle very gladly in Hamburg.



Town-hall at Hamburg

Further particulars from:

Der Verein zur Förderung des Fremdenverkehrs in Hamburg, Alsterdamm 39.

Illustrated Guides and Placards with views of Hamburg are forwarded gratis abroad by the above mentioned Society.

"Fledermaus" HAMBURG.



Most fashionable dancing-
establishment in Northern Germany
12—14 Ernst Merck Street
at the Central Station.

Réunion and
performances daily.

Beginning 10 o'clock p. m.

Dance-music: Band Gindrich-Vienna.
Concerts: Band Windischmann-Vienna.

Alster-Pavilion, Hamburg. First-class Café. Own confectioner's shop.



Orders from outside promptly attended to.
400 daily newspapers of all countries.
Directories of the whole world. Play and
reading-rooms. Open day and night.

Hermann Heinze.

Summer Voyages to Northern Wonderlands.

Eight delightful cruises to Norway, North Cape, Spitzbergen, Scotland, Iceland, Orkney and Faroe Islands.



Seven sisters @Strangerfjord

The number of travellers, who during the summer months June, July and August make the sublime natural beauties of the north of Europe the aim of their journey, increases from year to year. The **Hamburg-American Line** in particular through its northern cruises annually affords such travellers the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the northern countries in the most convenient and enjoyable manner. The large and splendidly fitted-up steamers of that company — we mention the twin-screw steamers Cincinnati, Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Blücher and Meteor — form a perfectly ideal means of transport on such sea-voyages. They bring the lovers of travel and the lovers of nature out into the pure atmosphere of the North Sea with all its natural wonders, putting in at all places where there is anything really worth seeing. On these northern cruises districts are visited which can otherwise only be reached after long and exhausting railway journeys followed by carriage drives or even by a voyage in a tedious cargo steamer. In addition American travellers have the advantage of being conveyed by the great transatlantic steamers of the Hamburg-American Line direct to the starting point of the northern cruises, that is Hamburg. Further advantage enjoyed by those who take part in these excursions are the omission

of the continual troublesome packing and unpacking, the never-ceasing change of hotels, the vexatious waiting for railway connections and similar disagreeable incidents. While the travellers can surrender themselves entirely to the enjoyment of the beauties of the northern landscape, their dwelling, in which they have established themselves comfortably, remains on board the ship untouched.

The popularity of the northern cruises organised by the Hamburg-American Line is not only due to the variety of their programmes and to the fine first class steamers appointed to them, but also in no less degree to the extraordinarily low rates of passage which allow various grades of the populace to take part in these cruises. It is a fact that they require no larger outlay than an ordinary summer land trip as a rule would cost. For American visitors to Germany, France and England a northern cruise of 13 to 24 days after the inspection of so many cities and centres of cultivation forms a welcome relaxation and variety and many people avail themselves of it.

To all those feeling any interest in these northern cruises, a richly ornamented handbook, illustrated and containing the programmes for 1911 will be gladly forwarded, on request, by the



Hollesylt

Hamburg-American Line

Hamburg-American Building

41—45 Broadway, New York.

German North Sea Watering-places



and their
Shipping connections.

Heligoland

the Pearl of the North Sea.

Cool summer, warm autumn. Pure sea-air whatever the direction of the wind. It being situated in the North Sea and not on it.

Number of visitors in 1910, 81,600.
Kur band, Theatre, Sailing, Shooting.
fleets often at anchor.

North Sea Watering-place

WYK on Föhr

The mildest and most agreeable
North Sea bathing-place.

Prospectus, travelling-route and information
gratis from the
Bathing Administration at Wyk.

Cuxhaven.

Railway and
Steamer
station. Cold and warm Seabaths. Sand
and verdant strand. Roller-skating. Racing
on the sands. Winter cure, Navy station.

North German Lloyds',
from Bremerhaven

to **Nordeney**

daily from June 14.

to **Juist, Borkum and Langeoog**
almost daily from July 1.

to **Heligoland,**

to **Amrum, Wyk on Föhr**
and **Westerland**

daily from June 30.

from **Wilhelmshaven**

to **Heligoland**

four times a week from July 1.

by the steamers

"Nixe", "Najade" and "Seedler".

From Bremen and Wilhelmshaven
to **Wangerooge**

daily from June 30. by the

steamers "Delphin" and "Lachs".

Trips also before and after the season.
Time-tables and direct tickets to be had
at all principal railway-stations. Further
information given and time-tables forwarded
by the

North German Lloyds,
European department, Bremen.

Westerland-Sylt

the Queen of the North Sea.

Most wonderful play of the waves. Ladies
and gentlemen's baths. 2 Family baths.

Newly erected warm bathing-

house with inhalatorium.

Warm soft-water and sea-water baths. —
Carbonic-acid baths. Vapour baths. massage.
— Warm and cold inhalations of filtered
sea-water with every medical addition. —
Magnificent strand miles long with splendid
down-scenery. Shooting. — Fishing — Sport.
Concerts. Theatre. Reunions. Open also in
winter. Illustrated prospectus gratis from the
Stadt. Badverwaltung.

Wittdün

Magnificent strand. Cheap bathing.

Prospectus gratis from the
Badekommission.

Südstrand-Föhr, Post Wyk.

**Dr. Gmelin's North Sea
Sanatorium.**

Mildest climate in the

North Sea. Winter cure.

Branch establ.: Boarding-school for young
people (holiday and relaxation) and north
sea training college. (Modern language high-
school and preparatory schools.)

Wyker Steamship Company

(Limited) **Wyk** on Föhr.

Quickest connection, 2 or 3 times daily
between Dagebüll and the North Sea
watering-places Wyk and Amrum connecting
with the bath-trains.

Büsum (Holstein)

Railway station. Family bath. Verdant
strand. Races on the sands! Kur band.
Winter cures. Electric light. Chemist.
Illustrated guide from the Badkommission.

Wangerooge

North Sea Bath

Prospectus sent gratis by the
Badkommission.

Island Spiekeroog

Prospectus
gratis.

Illustrated Association-Guide at the
price of 30 pfge. (2½ d.) can be obtained
from the above-named administrations from
the International public Verkehrs-Bureau.
Berlin. Unter den Linden 14; from the
Tourist office of the Hamb.-Am. Linie, Berlin.
Unter den Linden 8; from the Verkehrs-
verein at Essen a. d. Ruhr; from the
Innsvidendank and from all Enquiry Offices
of the Union of German North Sea Baths.

BORKUM

the green island — 1910: 26386 visitors

Ladies', gentlemen's and family

bathing strand, light- and air-bath.

Every hygienic requirement is satisfied.

— Communication via Kuden outer-harbour

in connection with all coming and going

bath-trains. Prospectus gratis from the

bath-administration.

Country-road via Hoyersschleuse.

Shortest travelling-communication to West-

erland on Sylt. Berlin - Westerland 11 hours

Vestibule-trains Hamburg - Hoyersschleuse

daily. Particulars from the Sylt steamboat

company at Westerland.

North sea island JUIST.

Quiet family-bath with splendid strand and

beautiful down-landscape. Warm-bath

establishment. Air- and sun-baths. Water-

supply. Prospectus gratis from the bath-

administration.

Isle Langeoog

protestant
and catholic
service.

Water-supply and drainage.

Hamburg-American Line.

The turbine-steamers "Kaiser" and

saloon-express-steamers "Cobra" and

"Prinzessin Heinrich" and "Silvana"

leave

Hamburg via
Cuxhaven

for **Heligoland-Sylt**

from the beginning of May till

the end of September with

connection

with **Amrum and Wyk on Föhr**

„ **Heligoland-Norderney**

from the middle of June till

the middle of September with

connection

„ **Borkum, Juist and**

Langeoog.

Direct connection by express:

Berlin - Cuxhaven - Heligoland -

Sylt - Norderney and further:

by Berlin, leave home 619 a.m. to Heligoland 2.3 a.m.

by Hamburg, leave 3.507 a.m. to Sylt 5.7 a.m.

by Hannover 5.540 a.m. to Norderney 7.3 a.m.

Time-tables, tickets and particulars

from the agents of the Hamburg-

American Line, the larger railway-

stations as well as from the sea-bath

service of the

Hamburg-American Line
Hamburg, St. Pauli, Landungsbrücken.

W. GIRARDET

ESSEN-DÜSSELDORF, BERLIN,
COLOGNE, FRANKFORT O/M.

DEPARTMENT
FOR PRINTING
OF SECURITIES



ALL KINDS OF SECURITIES
ARE PRINTED i. e. DEBEN-
TURES, SHARES, COUPONS
SERIES, LETTERS OF CREDIT
:: CHEQUES, BILLS OF ::
EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS &c.

:: IMITATION IMPOSSIBLE ::

Zoological Gardens at Berlin.

Entirely newly formed, stands not only through
its well-assorted collection of animals (about 1400
different species of animals) in the first rank but
is also by its original monumental buildings and
its magnificent parks and gardens

first-class international rarity.

Concerts daily.

In summer:

Double - concerts near the extensive
∴ restaurant-terraces (10000 chairs) ∴

In winter:

Symphony - concerts in the splendid
∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ festival-hall ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴



Admission: 1 Mark.

On Sunday and towards the week evenings cheaper.

Restaurant under the management

:: :: of the Hotel-Betriebs-A.-G. :: ::

Three entrances:

Town-railway, Kurfürstendamm, Tiergarten.

Convenient communications by Town-, High-Level-
and Underground-railways, and tramways.
Bicycle-hall.

International Exhibition for Foreign Traffic and Travel



Berlin
1911.

April 1
till
June 20.

Exhibition Halls at the Zoological Gardens.

POSEN.

In Posen, the newest imperial
residential town in the east of
Germany, a great exhibition of
industry, trade and agriculture,
affecting the whole east of the
monarchy, takes place in summer
from May till October, under the
protection of the Kronprinz of the
German empire and of Prussia. The
exhibition is the largest of this kind
in Germany in the year 1911. It
will cover an area of 350 000 square
yards and will afford an interesting
and comprehensive glance into
German manufacturing life. It can
be easily and conveniently reached
from the capital Berlin in 4 hours.

Cassel-Wilhelmshöhe.

Capital city and Royal residence with 155 000 inhabitants.

Summer seat of the Imperial family.



New Townhall.

Cassel's Collections: Royal Picture-gallery with 1000 paintings, including the most important of the Netherland school, 20 Rembrandts, 10 Rubens &c. :: Collection of antiquities of applied art. :: Fridericianum Museum, Fine-art house, Naturalien museum, Bose museum, Hessian Land museum (new building).

Cassel's Schools: Royal Academy of Plastic-arts, Royal Applied-art and Architecture schools, Conservatorium, excellent High-schools for boys and girls (the gymnasium here was attended by Kaiser Wilhelm II and Prince Henry).

Cassel's Libraries: Land library with rare manuscripts (the song of Hiidebrand &c.). Murherd's library, both admission free.



Octagon with Hercules.

Cassel's Theatres and Concerts: Royal Court Theatre, a magnificent new building (Operas, Operettes and Dramas), festival performances during the stay of the Kaiser, Residenz Theatre (modern drama and operetta), Variety theatre Kaiser Hall, Subscription concerts and select concerts with celebrated soloists. Symphony and promenade concerts.

Cassel's Castles: Royal Palace on the Friedrich's Place, splendidly furnished, Orangerie castle with the Kaupert museum and marble bath. Castle Wilhelmshöhe, summer residence of the Kaiser. Castle Wilhelmstal, the most admired Rococo castle in Germany, Löwenburg, with artificial ruins and armoury.

Cassel's Parks and Gardens: Fochwald Park Carlsau in the centre of the town (375 acres). Schönfelder Park (175 acres). Nature Park "Wilhelmshöhe" (over 1250 acres) with celebrated waterworks and fountains. The park is crowned by the Octagon with the Hercules upon the Habichtswald (Hawks wood) 1900 feet high. Mountain railway from the town in 30 minutes.



New Waterfall.

Cassel-Wilhelmshöhe as a quiet retreat can boast of the greatest advantages. The residence and hygienic conditions are favourable and the taxes low. Foreigners carrying on no business are free of taxes for 6 months.

Cassel-Wilhelmshöhe as a town for foreigners is of international importance. It is a railway junction for the most necessary through-trains; it can be reached from Bremen and Hamburg in 5½ and 6 hours respectively.

continuation next page

Cassel-Wilhelmshöhe.



Castle Wilhelmshöhe.



Loewenburg.



Royal Court Theatre.

Guides gratis through the agents of the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyds lines and upon the ships.

Information of every description from
The Municipal Verkehrsamt of the Residence city.

Union of Cassel hotel-proprietors.

Casseler Hof 100 rooms from 2½ marks. Electric light. Lift. Central-heating.
HERMANN POLTER, proprietor.

Deutscher Kaiser Corner Bahnhofstrasse, Spohrstrasse. With beer-restaurant.
W. UCHTMANN, proprietor.

Hotel Golze Room with breakfast from 3 marks. Electric light. Central-heating.
CARL GOLZE, proprietor.

Grand Hotel Wilhelmshöhe Situated in the castle-park, fashionable and modern. Room with bath. Proprietor:
AD. STECKER, contractor to the court.

Kaiserhof First-class house close to the railway-station.
Proprietor: WILH. THEOD. SPOHR.

König von Preussen Old and celebrated, first-class house in the centre of the town. Rooms with bath.
Proprietor: FR. OPEL, contractor to the royal court.

Lahnstein's Hotel Royal First-class near the station. Electric light. Lift. Garage. Central-heating. Room from 3 marks.
Proprietor: PAUL LAHNSTEIN.

Hotel Monopol Close to the station in a quiet situation. Room from 2½ marks. Electric light. Lift. Central-heating.
Proprietor: A. E. BOOZ.

Hotel du Nord Opposite the station. Lift. Central-heating. Hotel of the Union of German officers.
Proprietress: Frau M. AXMAN.

Boarding-house Wilhelmshöhe Family-hotel, first rate, 2 minutes from both electric trams. Particulars and prospectus from the proprietor
CARL BRUNÉ.

Hotel Ridingerschloss Close to the Royal park. Own trout fishing. Room with breakfast from 2½ marks. Full-board from 6 marks.
Proprietor: WILH. LEDDERHOSE, contractor to the Royal court.

Hotel Schirmer First rate house. Hotel of the imperial motor-club. Room from 3 marks.
Proprietor: ALBERT MANN, contractor to the court.

Beech woods!

100,000

Chalk cliffs!

visitors from all quarters of the world annually pass their summer holidays in the watering-places on the

Isle of Rügen

the Pearl of the Baltic, woven round with legends and washed by the roaring waves.

Baabe	2110	Visitors
Binz	22404	"
Bräse	1903	"
Göhren	11357	"
Huterbach-Neuendorf	857	"
Lohne	2552	"



Naukamp	400	Visitors
Putbus	2070	"
Sassnitz	22842	"
Sellin	12818	"
Thiessow	1585	"
Stubbenkammer—Isle of Vilm		

Illustrated prospectuses to be had from the particular watering-places.

To be reached via Stralsund (by rail), or via Stettin or Greifswald (by sea)

: Everywhere landing-piers or docks are at hand. :

The finest sand-beach!

Family bathing life!

BAD-ELSTER

Royal Saxon, iron-, mud- and mineral-bath with celebrated, Glaubersalt spring. Medico-mechanical institute, establishments for hydrotherapeutics &c. Large sun- and air-bath with swimming ponds.

1500 feet above sea-level, sheltered from the wind, in the middle of extensive woods and parks on the fine Leipzig-Egert. Number of visitors 1909: 15,564. Season May 1st till September 30th.

Bad-Elster has excellent results

with female complaints, generally feeble conditions, poorness of blood, anaemia, heart-diseases (fresh air cures), dyspepsia (constipation), hepatic and biliary complaints, gout, and rheumatism, nervous diseases, paralysis, exudations and in the after-treatment of wounds.

Prospectus and list of lodgings from the Royal Bath management.

Chemnitz,

the metropolis of the Saxon Erzgebirge with about 300,000 inhabitants or, including the densely populated suburbs, of about one million. Modern and well-developed city with manufactories celebrated over the whole world. The seat of the greatest tool and machine manufacture in Germany and in addition to the multifarious textile works, of a stocking-trade commanding the world, of the hosiery and glove-trade.

Large parks. Starting point for trips into the Erzgebirge (Fichtelberg, Keilberg) with great pine forests, castles, ruins &c. Winter sport. .. Dresden, Leipzig, Carlsbad, Marienbad are in the vicinity. .. Information of every description, illustrated guides &c. from the **Vereln für Fremdenverkehr.**

Lübeck. Spethmanns Hotel

HOTEL KRONPRINZ.

quite close to central railway station. Opened in 1909. Elegantly fitted-up rooms from 3 to 5 marks, double-bedded rooms from 5 to 8 marks. Electric lighting. Central heating. Lift. Baths.

Breslau

Breslau

HOTEL DU NORD, opposite central railway station, 5 minutes from centre of the town. .. Hotel of first rank .. First class cooking. Rooms with bath on every floor.

Royal Bath Pyrmont

Steel-Brine-Mudbath + First-rate new Kur-hotel

Principal Kur-season May 1st till October 31st — Winter-Kur Guide-books, List of lodgings. All particulars: **Prin. Spring-Administration.**

Carl Hagenbeck's Tierpark Stellingen-Hamburg.

Great exhibition of native races.

Training-hall; performances with beasts of prey.

Plastic imitations of antediluvian animals.

Aquarium; house for insects; pheasant rearing house.

Special exhibition: ostrich-farm.

Gossmann's Sanatorium at Wilhelmshöhe

Incomparable Situation near the Castle of Wilhelmshöhe.
Summer-Residence of His Majesty the German Emperor.

Med. Management: Dr. Strasser, formerly Head-Physician at Dr. Lahmann's Sanatorium.
Modern Establishment for Cures by Physical Dietetic Treatment.

Large Open-Air
Baths Warmed
Winter-Air Baths.

Air-Cottage
Colonies, Sympa
Dormitories.

Dietetic Cures of all
kinds for Stomach,
Bowel, Diabetic
and Kidney
Disorders.

Sun-Baths, Light-
Cures.

Hydrotherapies of
every description
Kinesiotherapy and
Massage.



Regeneration-Cur-
res, Thure-Brandt
Massage for Women's
Complaints
Summer, Autumn
and Winter Cures,
Winter Sports.

All Modern
Comforts at
moderate prices
(Central Heating,
Electric Light, Lift,
Promenade Hall).

Elegant Social
Rooms,
Wilhelmshöhe with
its interesting life
in pursuit of
health.

Successful treatment in the case of Nervous Disorders, Heart and Lung Diseases (non-tubercular),
Asthma, Hay-fever, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Stomach and Bowel Diseases, Meta-
bolic Change disturbances, Rheumatic Diseases, Gout, Obesity, Diabetes, Tropical Complaints
(Malaria), Anaemia, Scrofula, Debility, Women's Disorders (Thure-Brandt Massage), Beautiful
Place for After-Cures after Nauheim, Wiesbaden, Wildungen, Kissingen, Carlsbad &c.
Illustrated Prospectuses free on application to Gossmann's Sanatorium, Wilhelmshöhe-Cassel, Germany.

Potsdam

Hôtel-Restaurant
„Zum Einsiedler“

founded by royal privilege 1721.

Renovated 1910.

Modern comfort.

First class house.

:: Auto-Garage. ::

Schlossstrasse 8—227 Phone.

H. SPECHT.

The Masur Lakes

about 200 square miles area, 350
feet below level of Baltic, in their
northern beauty a popular
tourist resort. Information from
Director Rakowski, Löten.

Advertisement.

Every American travelling
to Europe should visit ::

WEIMAR

the town of Schiller and
Goethe :: :: :: :: ::

DANTZIC

for its architectural monuments and mediaeval lines of streets. Artistic and interesting modern edifices. A busy commercial
and maritime city with a young but progressive manufacturing life. Perfectly model municipal institutions (hospital, docks
water-supply etc.) In the villa suburb Langfuhr is the technical university and the hussar clubhouse which His Majesty
the German Emperor is accustomed to visit several times every year: The sea-bathing place Westerplatte belonging
to the town. Sea-bathing places and health resorts in large numbers in close vicinity to the town. First-class hotels at prices
from 2 s. 6 d. German city of the highest rank as a resort for foreign visitors and strangers. Information and prospectus
in the English language can be had gratis from the magistrates and from the Danziger Verkehrszentrale at Dantzie

the capital of the province of West
Prussia, is one of the most beautiful
cities in the German empire. It is
celebrated through the whole world

BINZ

13 1/2 % Foreign visitors.

The finest Baltic watering-place
The best beach in Rugen.

22 000 visitors! New Kurhouse.
Warm baths, Family bathing. Prince
Henry Landing-stage (2000 feet long).
Illustrated Prospectus from the Bad-
Director.

The Water-Cure Establishment "Godesberg" o. Rhine

for people with nervous diseases
and demanding rest and recreation.
Open the whole year.

Medical direction:
M. D. Steebly.

Commercial direction:
Director Butta.

Speditionen und Lagerhaus Aktien-Gesellschaft

(Forwarding and Warehousing Joint-stock Co.)

Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany

Jülicher Strasse 114 a and Hochstrasse 22.

Freight- and Passage-Agency of the Red Star Line

Cable-address: "Express".

with 144 000 inhabitants

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

A black and white photograph of a large, historic stone building with two prominent spires, likely a church or cathedral, situated in a square. The building features Gothic architecture with pointed arches and intricate stonework. A large, ornate fountain is visible in the foreground, and several people are walking in the square.

Verkehrs - Verein,
Bankplatz 3.





HANOVER

Royal residential town (300,000 inhabitants).

Whoever visits Continental towns will mention Hanover as one of the finest, pleasantest and healthiest amongst them, as a town remarkable for being almost completely girdled by beautiful woods (covering 667 Hkt.) verdant meadows and magnificent extensive parks, which ensure a constant supply of good and bracing air.

The town itself called often "the garden city" has splendid private and public gardens.

The climatic conditions of Hanover are favourable. The average yearly temperature is 51° Celsius. All the most up-to-date hygienic arrangements are made use of, and for many years past Hanover has been wonderfully free from contagious diseases.

The death-rate was only 14 per 1000.

Music, sciences and arts are highly cultivated in Hanover and its Royal Opera House, besides other fine and excellently managed theatres, has a world wide reputation which is shared by its first-class concerts, various interesting collections, art-treasures and public libraries.

Hanover is a very important military and educational centre. The Royal Technical University, the Veterinary University, the municipal High-Schools and the Conservatoire have a great reputation throughout Germany.

Rents and provisions are moderate and taxes low. Splendid opportunities for Sport are afforded by the delightful riding and cycling roads, the newly built Skating Rink and also the Roller Rink. Hanover takes a foremost place amongst German towns as regards its race courses. To foreigners it can be highly recommended, as the purest German is spoken and as an educational or residential centre.

The Anglo-American Colony in Hanover holds its services in the beautiful old St. Nicholas church, the oldest place of worship in the town. They also publish a monthly Magazine, sent gratis on application, containing useful information.

The Society for promoting the interests of foreigners in Hanover, Schillerstrasse 29 I, will give any oral or written information gratis, and more detailed particulars will be found in the following books, published by the above mentioned Society and which may be had at its Office Schillerstrasse 29 I.

Hanover in Wort und Bild

a splendid work — folio-size of two pages — words by Adolf Kloppe, with 246 illustrations from designs by eminent artists, — 6 weekly parts price 1 mark = 6 marks — complete in one volume superior binding 8 marks — moretto antique 50 marks.

Führer durch Hannover und seine Umgebung with two plans of the town, a map of the surroundings. Two plans of the Provincial Museum and five plans of the theatres with more than 50 illustrations. Price 50 Pfg.

Guide to Hanover. Price 50 Pfg.

Kleiner Führer durch Hannover

The Führer and Guide Book will be sent gratis abroad on application.



Factory at Celle for Black Printing Inks and Dry Blacks

Established
1817



Factory at Klein-Hehlen near Celle for Dry Colors and coloured Inks

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Color and Printing Ink Works Ltd.

**Celle (Germany)
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Export to all principal
countries of the world.
Teleg. address: "color"

Highest awards:
London, Paris, Berlin
== Vienna, Liège ==

Manufacturers of all kinds of Black and Coloured
:: Printing Inks and Fine Dry Colours ::

This journal is printed with our Double Tone Inks.

HILDESHEIM : the town of the thousand : year rose, the museum of the German timber architecture.



Cloister-alley with 1000 year rose-tree at the Cathedral.

Renaissance monuments, the Kaiser House rich in figures, plenty of carved Timber-houses (about 700) with the Knochenhauer, the most beautiful frame or timber house in the world, &c. Hildesheim is the garrison town of the 79th regiment of foot; above all it is also a celebrated school-city (2 gymnasiums, 2 modern high-schools, 3 training colleges, 4 higher girls' schools, 1 school of architecture, 1 agricultural training-school 2 music-schools, middle-class schools &c.). The town has an active commerce and varied manufactures, it is a

**first class town for
strangers and foreigners**



Templar- and Wedekind-House.

Capital of the government district of Hildesheim (Province of Hanover) 55 000 inhabitants, two-thirds protestant. Seat of bishopric since 815 (a foundation of Louis the Pious). Rich in venerable, historical and artistic monuments of a period of 2000 years: "The Silver Treasure-trove" of Hildesheim (Roman table-service silver of the time of Augustus); the Cathedral with the Bernward bronze-castings (the Doors of Paradise and the Christ Column) the circular chandelier Hezilos, the Jewel of a baptismal font, the rich treasure-chamber with its incomparable precious treasures &c.; the Romanesque churches of St. Michael and Odehard (1001 and 1135) with their splendid architecture, paintings and other treasures; besides Oothic churches and secular buildings especially the Town Hall with its proud Banqueting Hall (frescoes by Prell), the picturesque Templar House, the schools of modern times; fine



Town Hall.

with favourable traffic and travelling connections (2 railway depots, electric street-cars also running to Hanover, taximeters and motor-cabs, large hotels, new town-theatre, banquet-hall holding 5000 persons, 5 museums, among the latter, of world wide fame the Roemer Museum and the Pelizäus-Museum &c.

**Much intercourse with
: foreigners, special :
boarding - houses for
foreigners, many foreign
pupils and boarders
at the higher schools.**

Information from the Verkehrs-Verein, or by prospectus, placards and other printed matters (new, splendid views of Hildesheim).

F. Kirn, Domschenke, Hildesheim

Wholesale wine-merchant. Telephone 2123.

Old German Wine-rooms. Telephone 2235.

Hotel d'Angleterre ❖ Hildesheim.

1st. class family hotel. Best situation. Next to the cathedral and town-hall.

Patronised by Rev. Lyman Abbot.



Hildesheim. Hotel Kaiserhof

house of the highest class.

Opposite the
Central railway-station.

Electric light ::

Central heating.

Baths :: :: ::

Telephone 2074.

Proprietor, W. Lange.

Hildesheim. Hotel Europäischer Hof

first rate house.

at the Central Railway-station near the
Railway Post-office.

Proprietor, A. Reinhold.

Bremen.

Bremen the oldest seaport of Germany and the only Hansatown which, originally founded in 787 by Charlemagne, has still preserved its commercial wealth and importance, is prettily situated on both banks of the river Weser within easy reach from the North Sea and from the important towns in the interior parts of Germany.

It has also been made head quarters of the North German Lloyd, the large number of steamer services of which keep up the German trade connections throughout the world and carry mails to and from Germany.

The green shores of the Weser and the beautiful parks girdling the town, the unrivalled specimens of Gothic and Renaissance buildings, the clean houses and streets lend to the town a certain charm which cannot be described but easily understood by those who decide to break their journey in Bremen and visit the principal objects of interest, or even make up their mind to live there.

The principal sights, which no one passing Bremen should omit to see are:

The Rathaus, with the original "Ratskeller", which has lent that name to so many Ratskellers in other cities on the Continent. The St. Petri Cathedral with its unique Bleikeller, The Exchange, The Schütting or Chamber of Commerce, The Essighaus, The Ratskaffee, The Cotton Exchange all of which lie in the centre of the town surrounding the Market Square with the largest statue in Germany, of the Giant Roland.

The busy life in the Sögestrasse and Oberstrasse with their many fine shops and stores is also very attractive. To the right the majestic buildings of the North German Lloyd Head Offices are situated. Further to the left on the Angerkirchhof, the Gewerbehause, erected in 1619 as a guild hall of the cloth merchants with its magnificent Renaissance facade in sandstone, occupies a dominating position.

On the left of the Market Square passing the Exchange, the General Post Office and the Law-Courts, the Kunsthalle is reached which contains a very fine collection of pictures. One of the chief attractions is the famous painting of Washington crossing the Delaware.

It can also be stated with pride that Bremen now possesses the largest Museum in Northern Germany called Städtisches Museum near the Central Railway Station and last but not least the Bürgerpark in Bremen has no rival of its kind in Northern Germany.

As mentioned before Bremen is not only worth seeing, but it is also worth living in.

Strangers may note that the taxes are lower than in most other German cities, there is ample opportunity for sports of all kinds, Bremen having its own Race-Course, several Rowing, Football, Hockey and Tennis-Clubs.

Bremen is unique in its old world impressions, hospitality and beauty. No passenger to Europe should neglect to visit the ancient and interesting city of Bremen.

Any further particulars obtainable from the Fremden-Verkehrs-Verein in Bremen.

Illustrated guides are forwarded free of charge to any address upon application to the above Verein.





Raven's cliff with view of the Brocken

Bad Harzburg,

fashionable mountain health-resort and the most important therapeutic springs in the Hartz mountains with international society. Number of visitors in 1910: 39417 persons. Three concerts daily, balls and other amusements. Important horse-races. Two strong saline springs and one drinking spring (common salt wells). Nearly 80 miles of excellently kept woodland promenades. Exhilarating bath-life in proximity to the deepest woodland stillness. Illustrated pamphlets with all particulars as to prices &c. may be had gratis from the Ducal Badekommissariat or in Hamburg and Bremen from the World Tourist Office of Thos. Cook & Son.

Schmelzer's Hotel, first class.

Most beautifully situated at the foot of the Castle hill. Central heating, electric light. Telephone 299.
Prospectus gratis. Proprietor: H. Wartjenstedt.

Grand-Hotel Radau.

English spoken ♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦ Reasonable Prices
American Bar ♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦ Auto Garage
C. Ebbighausen, Proprietor, formerly Holland Hotel
Mayence.

Waldpark Hotel Belvedere.

First-class house situated directly on the main forest with lovely views. Electric light, lift, central heating. Double doors. Meals served at small tables. Separate suites of rooms with bath. ♦♦ Illustrated prospectus free.
Otto Südekum.



As the Key to the Hartz,
Most favourable head-quarters!
World renowned sights to be seen:

Castle — Town-hall — Steinerne Renne,
Collection of illustrated matter from all Tourist
Offices and from the Town Verkehrsamt.

Boarding-house for Foreigners Villa Auguste Victoria
Beautifully situated Views of the Brocken
close on the forest. **Salzbergthal.** and the mountains
♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦ ♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦ ♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦
Telephone 701 ♦♦ ♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦ ♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦
First-class references from home and abroad.

Lindenberg. High-lying health resort
hotel first class. ♦♦ Prospectus. New Proprietor.

Wernigerode-Hasserode. Hotels "Hohnstein" and „Steinerne Renne“

All the sights worth seeing in the Hartz can be visited from here in day's excursions.

Schierke in Hartz

Hotel "Fürst zu Stolberg" (Limited)

First class house. Preferred by American and English families. (International.) Largest and most fashionable hotel in the Hartz. — Prospectus from the manager.

Nöschendorf on Hartz. Health and Summer-Resort. Villa-Suburb of Wernigerode.

Hotel Boarding-House Mästers Kamp;
Proprietor: Ernst Naizwedel.

Wonderful and quiet situation in the Park,
close on the forest, opposite the Castle. Play-
grounds. Baths. Prospectus.

**Kur-house and boarding-house for
Foreigners Mierchmühle.**
Landlord: C. Rast.

Directly in the splendid Kur gardens of the
community Nöschendorf and near the woods.
Playgrounds. Baths.

**Hotel and boarding-house for foreigners
Mühlental** with its dependency Waldmühle.

Proprietor: Heinrich Brinkmann.
Beautiful and quiet situation in the upper
Mühlental valley between pine and other forests.

Information as to residence in private houses and prospectus from the Kurverwaltung Nöschendorf.

The Hartz

the most beautiful mountains
— of Northern Germany! —

The illustrated booklet "A trip through the Hartz" gratis from all traffic-offices and from the offices of the Harzer Verkehrs-Verband in Wernigerode.

Special prospectus from the members below:

Altenstadt: Mayor's office Harzgerode
Altenau: Mayor's office
Altenburg: Harz-club
Bad Harzburg: Ducal Bath-commission
Bad Lauterberg: Bath administration
Bad Sachsa: Mayor's office
Bad Thale: Kur-administration
Balleisen: Mayor's office
Braunstein: Mayor's office
Berlin: Central administration of the
South-Hartz-Railway
Bernburg: Mayor's office
Blankenburg: Mayor's office
Blankenburg: Office of the Harz-
stadt-Blankenburg
Railway company
Bleiheide: Mayor's office
Braunlage: Kur-administration
"Braunschweig: Verkehrsverein
Bassing: motorcars,
Ltd.
Brocken: Winter sport-club
Buntzenbach: Communal admini-
stration
Clausthal: Mayor's office
Dranzen-Hohne: Winter sport-club
Elsingen: Mayor's office
Elsdorf: Harz-club
Frankenhause: Verkehrsverein
Harz-club
Gerode: Mayor's office
Goslar: Mayor's office
Grund: Kur-committee

Hahnenklei-Bockswiese: Communal
administration
Halberstadt: Mayor's office
Harzgerode: Mayor's office
Herzberg: Verkehrsverein
Hildesheim: Society for promotion
of international intercourse
Hildesheim: Communal administration
Hilsenberg: Kur-administration
Lautebach: Mayor's office
Lehrbach: Communal administration
Nordhausen: Mayor's office
Nöschenrode: Communal admini-
stration
Oberhof: Verkehrsverein Romkerhalle
near Oker
Osterode Harz: Mayor's office
Quedlinburg: Verkehrsverein
Ruhland: Communal administration
Scherke: Kur-administration
Seesen: Mayor's office
St. Andreasberg: Mayor's office
Stolberg: Verkehrsverein
Südharz: Harz-club
Trennstein: Harz-club
Waldenrod: Communal administration
Wandluth: The proprietors of the
hotel
Wernigerode: Traffic Office
Wernigerode: Office of the Nord-
hausen-Wernigerode Railway com-
pany
Wies: Communal administration
Zellerfeld: Mayor's office

At Berlin: Harz information at Gsellius, Bookseller's,
Mohrenstrasse 52. — Publisher of the
gratis pamphlet of the Hartz and of the special prospectuses.

The administrations marked with a star have also special
advertisements in the present number.

Halberstadt on Hartz

Population about 30,000. Railway Junction, affording rapid and
favourable communication with all towns of importance. Very
healthily situated at the foot of the Northern Hartz. In addition
to the charming pictures afforded by the ancient buildings and
streets, has all the advantages of a modern progressive city.
Excellent supply of pure spring water. Drainage, Gas, electric light
and street railways. Baths with spacious swimming basin. Town
theatre, good concert, variable and celebrated architectural
monuments. Cathedral containing treasures etc. Museum with
one of the largest collections of birds in Germany. Extensive
and beautiful ornamental grounds. Large garrison. Schools of
every system. Ample opportunities for shooting in forest and in
field. Favourite starting-point both for tourists' excursions and
for business journeys into the Hartz. Good hotels and cheap
boarding houses. Moderate taxes and cost of living. Excellently
adapted as a permanent residence for people of independent
means and those living on pensions. Building lots for villas as
well as for manufacturing with railway connection, some in the
hands of the town itself, may be had on a large scale.

— Information imparted by the Magistrates. —

Health Resort Hilsenburg

::: in the Hartz :::

Situated at the mouth of the
romantic Ilse valley. Invigorating
mountain air, rich in ozone, genial
climate, wonderful environs. :::

Prospectus, including list of
residences to let, may be had
gratis from the Kurverwaltung.

Goslar

the most interesting town in the
Hartz, with magnificent environs.
Eminently adapted for a perma-
nent residence. Prospectus
free from Ludwig Koch, book
seller, Verein f. Fremdenverkehr.

Stolberg in the Harz

:: Health Resort ::
in splendid situation. Extensive
beech-woods and pine-forests
:: Up-to-date arrangements ::
Information from Verkehrsverein

Railway and Tramcar-Tickets

delivered freight and duty-free in all languages under guarantee
: in every town in the world. :
Finest workmanship! ♦ Promptest delivery! ♦ Lowest prices!

J. Granderath formerly J. H. Spoerl

Düsseldorf. Ticket Manufactory Düsseldorf.

First-rate References.

Established 1884.

Königswinter o. Rh.

commands the entire Rhine-front of the Seven-Mountains
and is the starting-point of excursions to the incomparably
beautiful mountains: Drachenfels, Petersberg, Rosenau, Gelberg,
Löwenburg and to the connecting idyllic valleys. Most frequented
place on the Rhine. Hotels for all classes. Agreeable residence
for people living on private means and on pensions. Low
taxes. Higher schools for boys and girls. Verkehrs-Verein.



= 2500 feet =
above sea-level

OBERHOF

= 2500 feet =
above sea-level

Most renowned Mountain Health-resort in the Thuringian Forest,
the leading winter-sport place in Germany. :: Golf Links. ::

===== First-class accommodation =====

Prospectus gratis from the Kurverwaltung.

GOSLAR ON HARTZ

Hotel "Der Achtermann"




in the finest position in the town, established in the year 1786. Completely rebuilt in the year 1910, containing 100 rooms and saloons with all the arrangements of a really modern hotel. Telephone in every living-room and bedroom, electric light, central heating. Hot and cold water always laid on in the bedrooms. Separate lodgings with bath, lavatory &c. Passenger lift. Reading and writing-rooms and rooms for meetings. Balcony to every room on the first floor. Beautiful and spacious terraces around the entire hotel. Also in the front and at the back of the house are particularly large and shady gardens. In connection with the Hotel is the well-known

Old German Beer-hall
:: "Zum Achtermann" ::

account of its situation and interior arrangements the Hotel is especially adapted for large meetings, assemblies and congresses as well as for family festivities. — Price of rooms 3—10 marks. Lodging for tourists from 1.50 mark. Breakfast 1 mark. — Dinners from 2 marks, or at all prices according to the bill of fare. — Telephone Nr. 1.

Proprietor: **HEINRICH PIEPER.**

Friedrichroda

in the Thuringia wood  1500 feet above sea-level.

Most frequented climatic
health resort of Germany

1910 = 15000 visitors
(excl. those who did not stay
for a longer time)

Daily concerts. Kur-
theatre. Sport-places.
Comfortably fitted up
hotels and sanatoriums,
boarding-houses and villas.



All hygienic requirements.

2 railway stations:

Reinhardtsbrunn and Friederichroda.

Particulars and
prospectuses gratis from
Town Kur-administration.

Summer-seat of H. R. H. Carl Eduard of Sachs.-Cob.-Gotha.

Boarding-house Schütz (Private Hotel)
situated high, beech woods. 4 villas. Comfort.
High situation. Prospectuses. Telephone 15.
Proprietor: Otto Schütz.

Bohn's boarding-house (Private Hotel)
near Kur-house, high situation. Comfortable.
Prospectuses. Telephone 258.
Proprietor: Cr. Bohn.

Boarding-house Willweber
near Perthesweg and Kur-house. Comfortable
Baths. Prospectuses. Telephone 250.
Proprietor: Paul Willweber.

Boarding-house Pfeifer
near Herzogsweg. Comfortable house. Quiet
and high situation. Baths. Prospectuses.
Telephone 283. Proprietor: Carl Pfeifer.

Dr. Lotz' Sanatorium
near Perthesweg and Kur-house. Comfortable
first class-house. Prospectuses. Teleph. 20.
Proprietor: Dr. Lotz.

Forest Sanatorium Tannenhof
near Herzogsweg. Comfortable first class-
house. Prospectuses. Telephone 21.
Proprietor: Dr. Bieling.

Grand Hotel Herzog Ernst
near Herzogsweg. Comfortable house. Lift.
High situation. Garage. Prospectuses. —
Telephons 11. Proprietor: F. H. Zorn.

Geh. Rat Dr. Kothes Sanatorium
near Reinhardtsbrunn-Station. Modern and
comfortable house. Park. Telephone 22.

Hotel Kurhaus Southern
position.
Lift. Comfortable Board. Daily concerts.
Telephone 2. Proprietor: F. Eckardt.

Hotel Waldhaus
near Reinhardtsbrunn-Station. Comfortable
gardens. Prosp. Tel. 8. Propr.: D. Arnold.

Hotel Schauenburg In the centre
of the town.
Comfortable boarding-house. Baths. Teleph. 9.
Proprietor: Reiff.

Hotel Waldschlösschen
Boarding-house. Good middle-class house.
Near the high-wood. Dark-chambers. Pro-
spectuses. Telephone 30. Propr.: Alb. Bousack.

Natural Health resort in the
"Grund"
near the entrance to the "Kühle Ta". Cure-
method according to the natural healing
processes. Prosp. Tel. 3. Propr.: Dr. Max Böhm.

Park Villa near Tabarz Street.
Splendid Park. Quiet
situation. Telephone.

Villa Gielen near high beech
woods. Beauti-
ful situation.
Comfortable Baths Prospectuses.
Proprietress.: Mrs. Reusche.

Villa Tetzmer "near
"Gottlob"
Small but genuine. Quiet situation.
Proprietress.: Miss Tetzmer.

Erfurt in Thuringia.

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nificent parks and
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President L. Schröter, Sophienplatz 4.

Dates and Particulars of the LEIPSIC FAIRS and of the regular EXHIBITIONS at Leipsic.

Compiled by the Fair Committee of the Leipsic Chamber of Commerce.

New Year's Fair (Neujahrsmesse)

(principally for fur goods, leather and similar articles, also for textile products, at the same time also a retail-dealers' fair)

Commencement of New Year's leather fair

Leather-fair exchange (in the New Exchange)

Easter Preliminary Fair

(Oster-Vormesse) (Exhibition of sample-stocks of ceramic, glass, metal, wood, paper, leather, india-rubber, bones and celluloid goods, articles of art and luxury, house and kitchen utensils, room ornaments, haberdashery and fancy articles and toys, carnival and cotton articles, puzzles, Christmas-tree ornaments, artificial flowers, soap and perfumery, toilette, travelling and sport articles, writing and drawing requisites, school and office utensils, musical instruments and works, automats, scientific and trade instruments and necessary articles, as well as similar goods of every species)

Easter Fair (Ostermesse)

(principally for fur goods, leather and similar articles, as well as for textile productions, at the same time also a retail-dealers' and show-fair)

Commencement of Easter Leather Fair

Leather-fair exchange (in the New Exchange)

Michaelmas Fair (Michaelismesse)

(for fur goods, leather and similar articles, as well as for textile productions; at the same time also retail-dealers' and show-fairs, also Exhibition of sample-stocks of the same trades as in the Easter preliminary fair—see above)

Commencement of Michaelmas Leather Fair

Leather-fair exchange (in the New Exchange)

The so-called

Paper Fair (Papiermesse)

(Exhibition of the Central German Paper Makers' Association)

... The sample-stocks fair (for ceramic, glass, metal, wood, paper, haberdashery goods, toys &c.) is open only during the first week.

... The Easter preliminary fair begins regularly on the first Monday in March and the Michaelmas Fair regularly on the last Sunday in August.

1911 1912

3. till 16. Jan. 3. till 16. Jan.

3. January 3. January

3. January 3. January

4-6 p. m. 4-6 p. m.

6. March 4. March

till till

18. March 16. March

The sample-stocks fair is open only during the first week

23. April 14. April

till till

14. May 5. May

24. April 15. April

24. April 15. April

4-6 p. m. 4-6 p. m.

The sample-stocks fair is open only during the first week

27. August 25. August

till 17. Sept. till 15. Sept.

13. Sept. 11. Sept.

13. Sept. 11. Sept.

4-6 p. m. 4-6 p. m.

Cardboard Fair (Kartonagen-

messe) (Exhibition of the Central Association of German Cardboard Manufacturers) (takes place in the Fair Palace)

Specks Hof, Reichstrasse 4-6.

Further, the so-called

Sport-Articles Fair

(in the house Neumarkt 20-22 (Mer & Edlich).

The Bristles Markets (Borstens-

märkte)

begin on the first Monday in Lent 6. March 26. Febr.

and on the last Monday in June 26. June 24. June

The Bristles Fairs (Borstens-

mesen)

begin at the New Year's Fair 3. January 3. January

" " Easter Fair 18. April 9. April

" " Michaelmas Fair 10. Sept. 8. Sept.

How long they last is not exactly appointed.

Yarn Exchange (Garnbörse)

(meeting of spinners, dealers, weavers and other wholesale users for the exchange of their personal opinions and for the conclusion of contracts, in connection also with the exhibition of novelties in the province of textile manufactures, for example apparatus, patents &c. in the New Exchange, occasionally also of samples of stuffs saleable in foreign countries, samples of cotton harvests &c. &c.)

undecided undecided

Exhibition of the German

Furrier's Society (Ausstellung

des Deutschen Kürschnervereins)

(to show novelties in the province of fur clothing, with linings, trimmings, tools and machines, stands and busts for shop windows &c., held in the great hall of the Zoological Gardens with its ante-room)

26. and 17. and

27. April 18. April

the first week.

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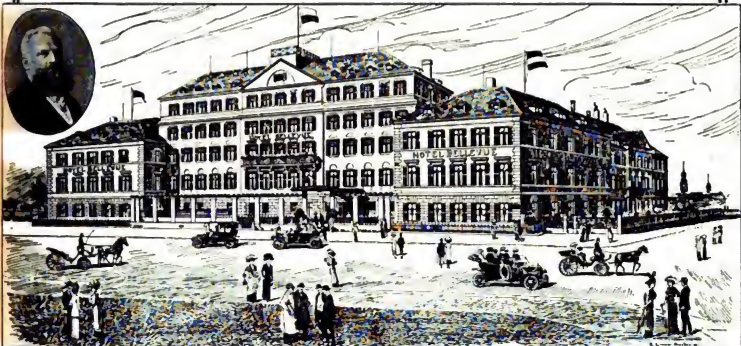
DRESDEN has a strong and steadily growing British and American colony. There are English and American churches, an Anglo-American Club, and English is spoken not only in the leading Hotels and Restaurants, but in practically all places of general interest.

Illustr. guide books and all information concerning Hotels, Pensions,
===== Schools &c. given free of charge by the =====

Verein zur Förderung Dresdens und des Fremden-
verkehrs (Society for the Protection of the Interests
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Manager and personal director.

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St. Goarshausen with castle Katz



Düsseldorf,

the Metropolis of the Lower Rhine!

A beautiful modern city in Germany. The entrance gate of Germany, twelve hours from London, on the direct route to Berlin, Dresden and Central-Europe; well-known as a fine-art and commercial centre, as well as an eminent manufacturing and business place. Population 360 000.

Düsseldorf, situated on both banks of the Rhine in spacious thoroughfares, unites the comforts of a modern city to the highly picturesque charms of its parks and public-gardens. It can boast of a mild and equable climate, agreeable alike for residence in winter or in summer; it has the lowest rate of mortality of almost all the larger German towns. Interesting museums and fine-art collections, important architectural monuments, large manufactories well worth visiting. A station and point of departure for all Rhine excursions. Sport of every description.

Düsseldorf possesses a **Town theatre** (with opera and drama), a **Dramatic theatre** (Schauspielhaus), a **Comedy theatre** (Lustspielhaus) and first-class well-conducted **Variety** (Apollotheatre).

Düsseldorf is now organising for Whitsuntide 1911 the **87th Lower Rhine Musical Festival** under the direction of Professor Carl Panzner. (Program: Handel's Messiah, Richard Strauss' Life of a Hero, Regers 100th Psalm, Beethoven 9th Symphony; Soloists: Miss Foerstel, Miss Philipp, Messrs. Senius, Bender, Ysaye & Lamond).

Düsseldorf is the seat of the brilliant festivities of its artist-world. From May till October 1911 a great **Fine-art Exhibition** will take place in its municipal Palace of Art. A **Goethe festival** is held every year at which model performances are given; in 1911 between June 24 and July 11 the following works of Shakespeare: Richard III, King Lear, Much Ado about Nothing etc. etc.

Düsseldorf will be from March 1911 the **station of a Zeppelin air-ship** making ascents daily.

Düsseldorf contains numerous hotels having a well-deserved reputation for distinction and elegance combined with moderation in prices.

Further particulars and prospectus may be had from the Dorland Agency Town and Country Bureau 389 Fifth Avenue New York, the Agencies of Hamburg-Amerika-Line and North-German-Lloyd and from the **Verkehrs-Verein, Düsseldorf**.

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June 24, 25, 26: King Richard III

June 28, 29, July 1: Much A-do about Nothing

July 2, 3 and 4: King Lear

July 7, 8 and 9: Love's Labour's Lost

July 11: The Merry Wives of Windsor

PERFORMERS: The principal actors and actresses of the leading German theatres

STAGE MANAGER: Max Grube

INFORMATION FURNISHED by: The Secretary of the Rhenish Goethe Society, Rathaus, Düsseldorf.

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87th. Lower Rhine Musical Festival

Whitsuntide 4.,
5. and 6. June

Düsseldorf 1911

Whitsuntide 4.,
5. and 6. June

under the direction of Professor KARL PANZNER,

Town Director of Music at Düsseldorf.

Soloists:

Fräulein Gertrud Förstel from the Court Opera in Vienna . . .	Soprano
Fräulein Marie Philippi, Basle . . .	Contralto
Herr Felix Senius, Court-singer, Berlin . . .	Tenor
Herr Paul Bender from the Court Opera in Munich . . .	Bass
Professor Eugen Ysaye, Brussels . . .	Violin
Herr Frédéric Lamond, Berlin . . .	Pianoforte

First day.
Sunday, June 4. "The Messiah" Oratorio by Handel.

Second day. Monday, June 5.

1. Rich. Strauss. Life of a Hero.
2. Mozart. Violin concerto.
3. Brahms. Rhapsody for contralto voice and male chorus.
4. Beethoven. Violin concerto.
5. Max Reger. 100. Psalm for chorus and orchestra.

Third day. Tuesday, June 6.

1. Bach. Brandenburg concerto for string orchestra No. 3 G major.
2. Schubert. Wanderer fantasia for pianoforte.
3. Brahms. Gipsy songs for vocal quartet with pianoforte accompaniment.
4. Schumann. C major fantasia for pianoforte.
5. Beethoven. 9. Symphony.

Entrance prices. Subscription tickets for the 3 days . . . M. 25, M. 18 and M. 12.
Single tickets . . . M. 10, M. 7.50 and M. 5.

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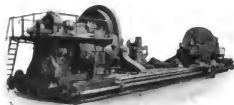
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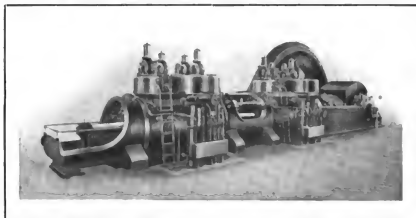
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130 000 inhabitants, seat of the German velvet and silk manufactures with extensive docks on the Rhine. Large municipally owned district fronting on the water with railway connection at disposal for factories and dwelling purposes. Electric trams, even to the distant environs. Station of the

lines Cologne—Cleve, Basle—Hock van Holland, Aix-la-Chapelle—Ruhrort, Duisburg—M. Gladbach, Berlin—Paris &c. All institutions and arrangements of a large city. Town theatre, conservatory for music, celebrated museum, town-hall, park, charming surroundings. Low taxes and sound town finances.

Information and guide-book from the Verkehrs-Verein.

CREFELDER STAHLWERK A. G. Crefeld.

NEW YORK branch: Crefeld Steel Co. 50 Church Street.

Our high grade

CREFELD STEEL

is the leading brand for all high-strained parts of

First class references.

MOTOR-CARS.



Stahlwerk Becker Akt.-Ges.

Willich (Rhineland)

Share capital 5 million marks.

Speciality: Highly valued, best quality steels for all purposes entailing resistance to great strains.

Electro-tool steels :: Quick cutting steel :: Constructive materials for motor-cars, shipbuilding &c. :: Ballbearing steel in bars, disks and pressed :: Drawn tubes :: Ball steel, rolled and drawn :: War materials :: Twist drills of our own patent most perfectly finished.

We have branches and representatives in:

Berlin, Dantzig, Hanover, Dortmund, Haspe, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Frankfurt o. M., Leipsic, Breslau, Paris, Brussels, Hengelo, Vienna, Milan, Sheffield, Riga, New York, Montreal.

In Neuss on the Rhine

Large American Works

(International Harvester Company,
National Radiator Company) ::

Splendidly situated harbour for the manufacturing district of the Lower Rhine, and for the Aachen manufacturing district. Important railway centre: Düsseldorf 12 Minutes, München-Gladbach 17, Crefeld 20, Cologne 33, Duisburg 32, Aachen 90. Cheap electric power, gas and water obtainable at the town works. Good conditions of employment. Splendid dwelling places. Moderate taxes.

Information through the Mayor's Office (Bürgermeisteramt).

1000 Acres Land for Industrial purposes, situated on the Rhine-Harbour

with very favourable railway connections, to be sold or rented.

Cologne on Rhine, the Metropolis of the Rhineland,

the most important and most beautiful City in West-Germany with 615 000 inhabitants, the largest provincial town in Prussia, on both sides of the glorious river Rhine spanned here by remarkable bridges; the seat of a Cardinal Arch-bishop and of high Imperial and government officials, a first rate fortress and garrison town, with interesting ruins from the time of the Romans, splendid edifices of the middle-ages and of modern times, a grandly laid-out network of streets in the old and new towns, provided with most excellent sanitary arrangements and favoured with a healthy, mild climate, popular as a permanent residence for people of private means and those living on pensions.

EXCELLENT EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS. LOW RATES OF TAXES. PLEASANT LIFE. THE RICH AND FLOURISHING CENTRE OF THE RHINELAND. International rendezvous of travellers and junction of the most important continental railway-lines. Through-traffic to all countries by means of Lloyds Express. Electric street trams and suburban lines.



THE COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS of West-Germany with very large goods and transport traffic, on water and on land; large Docks on both sides of the river; Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, Trade and Commercial undertakings embracing the whole world; best and most extensive opportunities for settlement of all sorts of manufactories in special industrial quarters with connection with rail and river. — Starting-point and terminus of the RHINE STEAMERS; splendid Rhine trips on comfortably fitted-up steamers to the Seven Mountains (Bonn—Königswinter—Rolandseck), one of the most beautiful districts in the world. Tours well worth the trouble into the woodland Eifel-country, the lovely valley of the Ahr and on the right Rhine side into the Berg land. — Completely MODERN COMMUNAL LIFE. Newly erected comfortable hotels, cafés, restaurants and stores. Public gardens of large size (Town woods, Parks, Zoological garden, Flora, Botanical garden). Distinguished looking Villa Colonies close to the Rhine and the Town woods. — BUILDINGS secular and ecclesiastical, master-works of the Romanesque, Gothic and modern architecture, afford an instructive view of the development of all styles of architecture up to the present time. Cologne Cathedral with its towers 500 feet high penetrating the clouds, is the greatest and most beautiful church in the world; besides it St. Gereon, St. Maria in Capitol, St. Martins, St. Aposteln, St. Maria Himmelfahrt and others are all worth visiting. — MUSEUMS with valuable art treasures, pictures of the Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, old Cologne schools and of modern artists. Rich collections of Roman glasses, vessels, bronzes, architecture. Historical, Pre-historical and Diocesan Museum, Museum for Ethnology, applied Art collections (Schnütgen's collection). MONUMENTS of interest in the interior of the town and in the Ring-Strassen. — FIRST CLASS THEATRES: Opera-house, Schauspiel-house, Deutsches Theater, Metropol-Theatre all with representations by the first artists. Theatrical Festival in the month of June with carefully chosen first-class actors. Variety-theatres and Kinemas. — MUSICAL LIFE on the highest artistic scale, Music Schools, Rhenish Musical Festival, world-known Concerts of the Gürzenich-Orchestra and Gürzenich-Chorus, as well as of the Cologne Male-Choral Society. — SCHOOLS for elementary and higher education ancient and modern, Seminary for priests, Commercial High School, Engineering and Building School, Art and Artisans' Continuation Schools, Town Higher Schools for girls, Archives, Town library. — Large and new town HOSPITALS with Academy for practical Medicine. Most excellent supply of water and model drainage. The health of the population is excellent; low rate of mortality. Social life fashionable and distinguished, OLD AND CELEBRATED CARNIVAL WITH GREAT PROCESSION ON THE MONDAY, masked Balls.

SPORTING-ARRANGEMENTS of an important International Character, first-class Horse-Races, world-known Bicycle-Races, Rowing, Sailing, Motors, Balloon travelling, Docks for Air-Ships and Hail for three dirigible Balloons taking passengers. Hockey, Golf, Lawn-tennis, Football. Rodel tracks and Ski districts in close proximity. — In consequence of its Size, Central Position, its incomparable Sights and Organisations, making a stay in it agreeable above all things, and its actively pulsating life, full of the Rhenish peculiar good humour is COLOGNE THE METROPOLIS OF THE RHINELAND. Information as to the City, its important sights and arrangements &c. from the

Kölner Verkehrs-Verein E. V., Margarethenkloster II

opposite the main entrance to the Cathedral, where also prospectus (the Cologne Week in four languages) guide through Cologne (140 pages) town plan &c. may be had.

Harwich Route ^{to} the Continent

via the Hook of Holland Daily,

British Royal Mail Route,

via Antwerp every week day.

The London-Harwich-Hook of Holland and Antwerp Expresses

are Corridor Vestibuled Trains with Dining and Breakfast Cars.

Turbine Steamers only on the **Hook of Holland** Service.

Wireless Telegraphy and **Submarine Signalling** on the Great Eastern Railway Steamers.

Direct Service from **Liverpool** and the **North of England**

to
Parkeston Quay, Harwich.

Through Corridor Carriages from and to **Liverpool** via Doncaster or Lincoln every week day **alongside the Steamers** at Parkeston Quay, Harwich. Corridor Vestibuled Trains with Dining and Breakfast Cars, between Doncaster, Lincoln and Harwich.

Great acceleration and improvement in the North German Service via the Hook of Holland from May 1st 1911.

For further information apply to Mr. H. J. Ketcham, the Great Eastern Railway Coy's American Agent, 261 Broadway, New York; or to the Continental Traffic Manager, Liverpool Street Station, London E. C.

Festival plays at the Opera House in Cologne 1911.



- June 11. Tristan and Isolde
- " 17. The Rose Cavalier
- " 18. The Rose Cavalier
- " 21. Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg
- " 25. Carmen (in the French language)
- " 29. Die Fledermaus

All particulars to be obtained from the "Büro des Vereins zur Veranstaltung von Festspielen" Cologne, Neumarkt 8-10.

:: First class hotel. ::
Near the station and the
cathedral. :: :: :: :: ::
New house with every
modern comfort. :: :: ::

Cologne on the Rhine
:: Monopol-Hotel ::

120 rooms and salons.
Elegant apartments
and single bedrooms
with private baths. ::

Cologne :: Excelsior Hotel Ernst

Newest, largest and most modern Hotel. ☐ ☐ ☐ Opened September 1910.

Municipal University of Commerce, Cologne.

The object of the University is to give thorough practical and theoretical instruction in all subjects necessary for young people desirous of entering the higher branches of commercial life and for those wishing to qualify as teachers in commercial schools.

Printed matter (curriculum, terms of admission, etc.) upon application to the Secretary, Clandiusstrasse 1
Further information to be had of the Director of Studies: **Prof. Dr. Chr. Eckert.**

**Cologne on
the Rhine :**

Hotel Disch

**First-rate
house :: ::**

Hotel Kaiserhof • Cologne Salomonsstrasse

Proprietor, Wilhelm Thomas.

In close proximity to the Cathedral, the Town Hall, the Central
Railway-station and the Rhine steamers.

Electric light :: Central heating and
:: Telephone on every floor. ::

Bedroom with breakfast 3½, to 4 Marks.

The finest beer and wine restaurant in West
Germany. — Really worth seeing! —

Telegraphic address: Kaiserhof Cologne.
Telephone numbers 1344 and 5342.

Moselle-Valley Railway, Trier-Bullay.

Travellers on the Moselle will find it most pleasant and
convenient to avail themselves of the trains of the
Moselle-Valley Railway Trier to Bullay
on the right bank of the river.

In each direction 7—8 passenger trains daily, among them
express trains stopping only at the principal stations, both
morning and afternoon. During the summer months dining
car with most of the trains. **Illustrated guides**, showing
time-table and list of fares, gratis from the **Railway directors**
at Trier (Treves).

Burg on the Wupper

Burg (entrance 30 pfg., for schools and societies 10 pfg.) the hereditary seat of the Counts of Berg has been completely restored. Its glorious surroundings make it the **pearl** of the **Berg land**. In the castle and the Berg Provincial Museum are mural paintings worth seeing. — Numerous beautiful roads and paths

connect Burg with other great sights of the romantic Berg land — the Kaiser-Wilhelm bridge in Müngsten — 45 minutes — the Solingen Dam — 30 minutes — and the Remscheid Dam — 1½ hour.

Burg has an electric street-railway to Solingen-Krahenhöhe, time 18 minutes (from Solingen-Krahenhöhe there is connection with the State railways at station Solingen-Süd in about 20 minutes or on foot in about 12 minutes to the State railway-station Schaberg at the Kaiser-Wilhelm bridge, further an electric street-railway to the Remscheid Dam, time 30 minutes, from the Remscheid Dam is connection with Wermelskirchen on the State railway in 15 minutes and with Remscheid, Lennep Strasse, in 15 minutes).

For a farther journey from the Dam to Barmen or

Burg is the best-situated starting-point for all tours in the Berg Land!

At the mayor's office Burg on the Wupper more detailed information and advice as to tours will be gladly given.

Elberfeld it is advisable to travel through via Remscheid, Lennep Strasse, by the electric street-railway to Lennep, State railway-station (stopping place Kaiserstrasse) and then on from Lennep either to make use of the State railway at a suitable point or to travel farther by the electric street-railway via Lüttringhausen Halbach, Ronsdorf to Barmen or Elberfeld. The latter trip is indeed some what longer but is to be preferred on account of the picturesquely beautiful scenery.

From Düsseldorf and Cologne the best route to take for Burg is via Ohligs to Solingen-Süd or Schaberg, or from Cologne via Opladen to Wermelskirchen.

From Elberfeld-Barmen it is also advisable to take either the railway to Solingen-Süd via Ohligs or Gräfrath

or the suspension-line to Vohwinkel and the electric street-railway from there to Solingen-Krahenhöhe. In addition, for the trip from Elberfeld-Barmen to Burg, the State railway is available via Barmen-Rittershausen to Lennep, Remscheid or Wermelskirchen or the electric street-tram via Ronsdorf, Halbach, Lüttringhausen, Lennep, Remscheid and Remscheid Dam.





Duisburg

on the Lower Rhine.

230 000 inhabitants.

Chief entrance to the Rhenish-Westphalian manufacturing district.

Greatest inland docks in the world. About 20,000 000 tons are handled annually. Interesting shipping traffic. Fine Rhine bridge well worth seeing with 610 feet span of middle arch. Beautiful excursion trips to woody environs.

Bonn

o. Rhine.

Incomparably beautiful situation near the entrance to the romantic Seven Mountains.

Starting point of trips to the Rhine and its high-lying roads. Favourite residence of the German Emperor. Garrison. University (4000 students). Excellent schools. Large playgrounds. As the native town of Beethoven, place distinguished for the culture of music. Festivals of chamber music in the grandest style. Town theatre. Good hotels on the banks of the Rhine and in the centre of the town. Inexpensive lodgings usually with gardens. Magnificent villa roads, great avenues in the middle of the city. Parks near the Rhine. Town park. Fine Rhine bridge with comprehensive view in all directions. Emperor's park on the Venus' mount, with lovely prospects. Forest walks extending for hours (Royal Kottenforst). Botanic Gardens. Town bathing establishments on the Rhine, fitted up in modern style. Museums, college and private clinical hospitals with renowned physicians.

Prospectus gratis from the Handels- u. Gewerbeverein Bonn.

Northern Summer-houses

in the deer-park of the Drachenburg

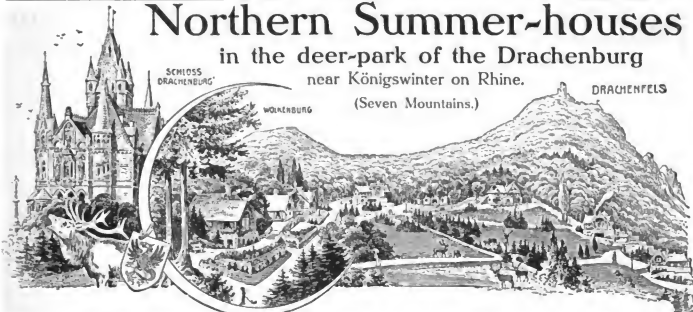
near Königswinter on Rhine.

(Seven Mountains.)

SCHLOSS
DRACHENBURG

WOLLENBURG

DRACHENFELS



High class, quiet, healthy summer-residence on the spot on the Rhine recognised as the most beautiful. Modernly fitted up private homes of from 2 to 6 rooms with wonderful views of the Rhine. Very comfortable, with heating and bathing arrangements, electric lighting, telephone, carriages for parties &c., pure spring water supplied — 700 feet above level of the sea. Glorious climate, nerve-invigorating mountain air free of dust — more than 100 acres private land with splendid woods, meadows and promenades. Excellent railway communication in all directions. (Bonn can be reached in 20 minutes, Cologne in 40 minutes.) Every year from May 15. till October 15. a large Fine Art and Picture Exhibition is held in the Castle and at the same time a Horticultural Exhibition in the grounds. Station of the mountain railway (season-tickets), Doctors and druggists are at disposal, Baths, Stables &c. Full board and lodging including attendance from 8 marks, lodging only from 4 marks, excellent dietary. Prospectus A, gratis from the

Verwaltung Schloss Drachenburg, Abt. III.

Nordische Sommerhäuser. Telephone No. 14.



The Residence Town Coblence at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle.

About 60,000 inhabitants, central point of the Rhenish tourist, most favourable head-quarters for every Rhine excursion, ACCOMMODATING ANNUALLY ABOUT 150,000 HOTEL GUESTS. MAGNIFICENT LANDSCAPE SCENERY AND SURROUNDINGS. Royal residence, capital of the Rhine province, seat of the highest civil and military administrations, strong garrison. Climate mild, healthy and agreeable. WORLD RENOWNED SIGHTS WORTH SEEING: Kaiser Wilhelm monument, Fortress Ehrenbreitstein, Stolzenfels and Marksburg castles, the watering-place Bad Ems, the Laacher lake. THE MOST BEAUTIFUL RHINE-PROMENADE ON THE WHOLE RIVER (Empress Augusta gardens, about 2 miles long). Magnificent walks in the town woods, dense high forests with area of 4,000 acres. Excursions into the incomparably lovely environs (valleys of the Rhine, Lahn and Moselle, mountain ranges of the Eifel, Hunsrück, Westerwald and Taunus). MOST CONVENIENT INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT CONNECTIONS (over 200 trains daily on the right and left banks of the Rhine and more than 30 steamers). Electric tramcars in all directions; local steamboats; pleasure steamers for societies. FESTIVAL HALLS to accommodate the largest meetings (the town banquet hall). 34 hotels with restaurants and over 1,700 beds. CONCERTS OF FOREIGN ARTISTS. ILLUMINATIONS OF FORTRESS EHRENBREITSTEIN AND OTHER PLACES. RHINE FESTIVALS. — All information, guides, plans, further arrangements for society meetings, and accommodation procured for members gratis, at the Telephone 170.

Inquiry Office of the Verkehrsverein, Rheinstrasse 9.

Oppenheim on Rhine.



St. Katherine's Church (South side).

World-renowned wine town with interesting history.

Wine brands: Goldberg, Sackträger, Kreuz, Herrenberg, Schlossberg &c.

Information from the Verschönerungs-Verein.

Ask every where for

Kaiser-Mineral-Water

Highly curative table-water of unequalled flavour.

Yearly sale 7,000,000 bottles.

All steamers of the North-German Lloyd supplied.

Bingen on the Rhine

Historically interesting town of 10,100 inhabitants situated at the mouth of the Nahe, opposite the Niederwald-monument and the Eisenhöhe (National-monument to Bismarck); the seat of old and celebrated vineyards (Scharlachberger, Eisler, Schlossberger, Mainzerweiger). — Rhenish Technical institute, Grand-ducal Hessian Building- and Applied-Art School, two high-schools for girls, modern high-schools with preparatory school. Modern docks, markets of every description. — Magnificent neighbourhood with specially beautiful points of view (Rochusberg with the Rochus Chapel, Klopp Castle with collection of antiquities). Splendid forest with the Morgenbach-valley. Good and reasonable accommodation in well conducted hotels for travellers, also for large parties and for persons making a longer stay.

Hotels:

Hotel Victoria. Leading hotel in the town, opposite the Niederwald National monument. Large sheltered terrace. Shady garden. Motor garage. Opportunity for shooting. Nebel brothers, vineyard proprietors.

Hotel Starkenburger Hof. Hotel of first rank, close to the stations and the landing places of the Rhine steamers. Wonderful view of the Rhine and of the National monument from the Hotel terrace. Entirely renovated and up-to-date. Reasonable prices.

Manager: Jakob Heusel.

Hotel Distel. Situated directly on the Rhine with large garden, 30 rooms with 50 beds. Lodging with breakfast M. 2.50 to M. 3.50. Proprietor: Anton Thierly.

Goethe House on the Rhine. Hotel Weisses Ross. Founded 1645 renovated 1902. Quiet and magnificent situation. Well-known house for families and tourists. Remarkable antique furniture. Historical Goethe room, arranged as a museum. Goethe originally one of the most remarkable sights in Bingen and on the Rhine. Room with breakfast from M. 2.50.

Hotel Hilsdorf. Good middle-class house. Excellent beds, good cooking, summer hall, heating and electric light. Pure wines. Moderate prices.

Middle-Rhenish Society for promoting local intercourse.

Information given by the local "Verkehrsverein".

Rhine hill-roads Bingen-Bonn, Bingen-Mayence, Wiesbaden-Beul.

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The dwellers near the banks of the Rhine love the broad and beautiful stream, its vineyards and castles, its towns and villages, its cities and grand cathedrals and like the Scottish Highlanders, they sing: "Wherever I go, wherever I roam my heart's with the Rhine the Rhine is my home!"

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Bingen on Rhine.

Map of the district of the Middle-Rhine society for the promotion of local intercourse.

Junction for the railway and steamer traffic; Bismarck National Park; Town-woods with Morgenbach valley, Rochusberg and Castle Klopp. Hotels and inns for all classes. Here the love of country finds particularly strong expression; one poet writes that Bingen's appearance is as welcome to him as its wine is enticing and delightful and that only to see the face of the Rhine town is enjoyment enough for every body.

Bingerbrück on the Rhine.

Opposite the Niederwald monument at the foot of the Elisen height (the spot chosen for the Bismarck national monument). Magnificent foot-views with beautiful views. Hotels &c. for all classes with excellent accommodation and cooking.

Bacharach on Rhine. □□□□

The pearl of German romance in its peculiar Rhinish character. Splendid surroundings. Charming foot-views. Excursions worth making by carriage and by steamer. Best accommodation and cooking in hotels and restaurants for all classes.

Der Rhein

von
Bates his Colours
Fremde Rhein
Klein-Rhein
Chiemsee



Rüdesheim in the Rheingau.

Old-renowned place for foreigners in a magnificent situation near the Rhine. Excellent vine-culture, station of the right bank Rhinish railway (Cologne-Frankfurt), all vestibule and express trains as well as all the Rhine steamers stop here. Mountain-railway and cable to the Niederwald-monument. Numerous large and small hotels with well known excellent accommodation. Rowing and motor boats for excursions into the charming environs. Particulars given by the Verkehrsverein Rüdesheim on the Rhine.

Caub on the Rhine. □□□□

A small town, also like Bingen much celebrated by poets, and remarkable for the crossing made by Hitler with his army on New-Year's night 1813-1814. Caub's wines are also renowned and with reason.

St. Goarshausen. Right bank.

"Romantic spot" on the Rhine below the Lorelei woven round by legendary lore. Railway, steamboat and tram-station. Shady trips on foot into the highlands.

Braubach on the Rhine.

The idyllic little Markburg town offers as a summer resort all that the traveler and kur-guest can promise himself of entertainment and invigoration of the nerves. Particulars from the Verkehrsverein.

Oberlahnstein on the Rhine

at the mouth of the Lahn. Splendid situation. Healthy climate. Convenient conditions for the accommodation in all directions (Railway, ships, tramways, motor-trolley, therefore most frequent) as starting-point for excursions into the magnificent environs. Good accommodation in hotels and restaurants at moderate prices. Particulars from the Verkehrsverein.

Andernach on the Rhine.

Old Roman city with many interesting buildings. Large park with old beech-trees. From the Krausenberg beautiful views over the Rhine-valley and the Eifel-mountains. Starting-point into the volcanic Eifel and for the "Maria-Laach" abbey. In front of the town the Rhine-isle of Namerdy with the renowned island spring, the greatest hot-spring of Europe. Splendidly situated for a summer-residence. Mild climate. Bathing-establishments on the Rhine. Good hotels near the Rhine and in the town. Full-board prices 5 to 7 marks. Gymnasium and High school for girls.

Particulars from the Verkehrsvereins- u. Verkehrsvereins.

Niederwald-Rüdesheim am Rheingau



Old and celebrated resort of strangers in a splendid situation on the Rhine. Excellent wine growths. Station of the right Rhinish Railway (Cologne-Frankfurt) of all corridor- and express-trains, as well as of the Rhine steamers. National Monument. — End of June Rhine-legend plays in the Brömsberg, grand historic festivals. Numerous large and small hotels with recognized excellent catering. Rowing and motor boats for trips into the charming environs. Information given by the Verkehrsverein, Rüdesheim on the Rhine.

Darmstädter Hof First house at the place



Rhine-hall

close to the station. Only first-class restaurant direct on the Rhine. Historical curiosity worth seeing, splendid view over the whole Rhine-panorama. Dinner and supper M. 2.—, 3.—. Wines from first-class firms. Pale and dark beers in good condition. Telephone 152. Karl Bender, Prop.

HOLLÄNDISCHER HOF.

Modern first-class house and restaurant at the landing pier antogara Int. Hotel Tel. Code. Telephone 41.

BAD GODESBERG

 Highly modern garden town with about 18000 inhabitants and low taxes, in a wonderful position on the Rhine, opposite the world known Seven Mountains, overlooked by a splendid castle-ruin, surrounded by magnificent woods. = Carbonic steel springs. = Shower bath and bathing cabins, Kurpark, Kurconcerts. 

BONN
8 Minutes

on the Rhine

COLOGNE
= 40 Minutes =

Wiesbaden Hotel "Vier Jahreszeiten"

(Four Seasons Hotel)

Many suites with private baths and toilet

Kur House Marienberg Boppard on Rhine for nervous and internal diseases.

Managing doctor: Specialist for nerves Dr. A. RUCKERT, form. 1 Assistant at the Nerve clinic, Halle a. d. S.

The most beautiful district in the Rhine valley with the most favourable climate. Open all the year round. — Airbaths, electric lighting, central heating, passengerlift. Arrangements properly adapted for patients. Agreeable stay for those needing relaxation. Contagious diseases not taken in.

Prospectus from the administration.

GRIESBACH "ADLERBAD", TANNENHOF

1800 feet above sea-level, station Oppenau. Health resort and Mineral bath. Steel, pine-needle and saline baths in the house. Own private dairy. Good middle-class cooking. Pure natural wines. Full board from 5 marks. Own carriages. Charming excursions. Rendezvous for tourists. Kur music. Telephone 1 Peterstal. Proprietor: Franz Nock.



— Prospectus gratis from the Verkehrsverein. —

Bacharach o. Rhine, the pearl of German romance.

Gloriously situated at the exit of the Steegar valley, in the middle of vine-clad hills crowned by castles. Short and long excursions well worth the trouble to the castles of Staldeck, Hohnack and Sonneck, into the Palzstaube, Caub, Wupper valley &c. Railway-station and stopping station for Rhine boats. Prospectus gratis from the Verschönerungs-Verein.

Hotel Herbrecht First and largest house in the town. Most beautiful, open situation. Terraces looking over superb Rhine panorama. Vineyard proprietors and wine-merchants. Baths in house. Motor garage. Full board also. Prospectus.

Wine-house Jeiter & Müller, Vineyard Proprietors, Court of Roumania. Large covered Rhine-terrace in splendid situation. Garage for motors. Fine cellarage worth visiting.

Steeg, Bacharach, in Wine-house Hütwohl with the charming Blücher valley. Excellent wines. Cellarage worth visiting.

Hotel "Old-house"

Curiosity. Proprietor W. Weber. Founded 1368.

Health Resort Cronberg (Taunus)

== 800 feet above sea-level ==

Formerly the residence of H. I. M. the Empress Frederick. Inquiries as to lodgings, boarding-houses, villas, building-plots to be kindly addressed to Wohnungs-Nachweis, Cronberg, T.

W. F. P. Leidenbach.

Darmstadt

90 000 inhabitants. Specially favoured by nature through its healthy situation at the entrance to the beautiful **Bergstrasse** and the **Odenwald**, in the middle of splendid woodlands, it offers with its fine streets and park-like gardens a **healthy, agreeable and quiet residence** with all the amenities of a great city and is therefore specially adapted for a **permanent abode** for persons living on their private means or on pensions. **Art and education** are highly cultivated here: a technical high school with 1600 students, two classic gymnasia, modern gymnasium, higher commercial school, training college for governesses, court theatre, museum, concerts, artists' colony, military of all arms, extensive swimming-baths, large municipal exhibition-buildings, electric street car connections direct with the woods, railway junction. Favourable locations for settling in the garden suburbs. Detailed information and guide from the **Verkehrs-Verein, Darmstadt.**

BAD HOMBURG

FAMOUS WATERING PLACE.

∴

10 MINERAL SPRINGS.

Hotel Belle-vue.

First rate, opposite Kurgarten and Kurhausbad. Private suites with Bath. Vacuum cleaning. Dietetic cooking. W. Fischer, Proprietor.

Ritter's Park-Hotel.

Most distinguished house, situated direct on Kurpark. Greatly enlarged by new modern buildings in 1910. Finest French restaurant and dietetic cooking.

Victoria-Hotel

and four Villas. Quite up-to-date. Most beautiful garden in Homburg. Suites of room with lavatory and bath-room. J. Baehl, Proprietor.

Hotel Augusta.

First rate hotel. Rooms with private bath, in quiet situation with view on the park. Large shady garden. Every comfort. Dietetic cooking. A. Laydig.

Hotel Minerva.

First rate hotel. Elegant terrace on the promenade. Advantageous arrangements for those making long stay. Proprietor: Philipp Blum, Court Restaurateur.

Grand-Hotel

and Villa Fürstenruhe, splendidly situated in its own park. First class houses. Most favourable arrangements for boarding. Branch house: Hotel Imperial (at the Opernplatz), Frankfurt o. Maine.

Season from April 16.
to October 15. Baths
given all the year
∴ round ∴
∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

Bad Nauheim

∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴
∴ 1910: ∴
∴ 33302 visitors ∴
445831 Bath given
∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

near Frankfort-on-Main

Indications:

Heart diseases,
Gout,
Rheumatism,
Female stilments,
Scrofula,
Nervous and Over-
worked Constitutions



The new bathing establishment

Curative means:

Bathing cure,
Drinking cure,
Inhalation,
Graduating houses,
Hygienic gymnastics
and Massage.
Röntgen cabinet.

Excellent climate. Wonderful Kur park. Ample and well-selected programme of amusements. Concerts three times daily. Tennis. Golf.

For Prospectus apply to the "Kurdirektor", Bad Nauheim.

The **mineral drinking-waters** may be ordered from the Versandstelle der Grossherzoglich Hessischen Trinkquellen, Bad Nauheim. The **Bathing salt** and **Mother-lye** may be ordered from the Grossh. Salinenrentamt, Bad Nauheim.

Grossherzogliche Kurverwaltung.

Radium-Saline Bath Kreuznach



The only place in Germany where the Radium salts are obtained from private springs

Curative success in

Diseases of the digestive organs, Gout, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Neuralgia by means of

Radium baths, Radium inhalation, Radium drinking-cures, Saline baths, all medicinal baths: **NEW BATHING-HOUSE FOR RADIUM THERAPEUTICS** with the most modern arrangements. Opening 1911. . . .

KREUZNACH CENTRAL POINT FOR THE MOST BEAUTIFUL EXCURSIONS INTO THE RHINE AND NAHE-VALLEYS.

Prospectus from the Kurverwaltung.

The Royal Bad Bertrich



Bad Bertrich on the Moselle

a milder Carlsbad

station Bullay on the Moselle railway in the government district of :: Coblenz.

Glauber's salt, soda thermal springs, drinking and bathing cures — Climatic and country health resort — Certified cures in: Diseases of the stomach and bowels, liver complaints and complaints of the biliary duct and urinary organs, gout, rheumatism, general corpulence and fatty heart, diseases of women, morbid irritation of the nervous system, diabetes — Newly erected bathing establishment; electric light and four-celled baths — distant wood-promenades in connection with the Kur gardens —

Season from May 1 till October 1, Kur music till October 1 — Home or

After-cures: Bertrich-mountain spring (thermal water) legally protected, may be ordered from mineral-water dealers or from the Royal Bath Administration (Königliche Bad Verwaltung) — Prospectus gratis and post-free — Please refer to this periodical when writing.

MAYENCE

ON RHINE



Famous old city, with 111000 inhabitants, principal town of the province of Rhine-Hessia; fortress with a garrison of 8000 men; seat of a Bishop. Healthy climate.

Prominent buildings, sights and monuments: Electoral Castle with the Roman-German Central Museum, the Gallery of Paintings and the City Library. Museum of Gutenberg. Museum of Natural History. Famous Cathedral, beautiful churches. Grand Ducal Palace (formerly House of the Teutonic Order), Arsenal, New Law Courts. Gutenberg Memorial, Monument to Schiller. Ro-

ANY INFORMATION WILL BE GIVEN AT
THE OFFICE OF THE VERKEHRSVEREIN,
7 BAHNHOFSTR., MAYENCE, GERMANY.



GUTENBERG MEMORIAL

man Aqueduct, Drusus Memorial (Eigelstein). Excellent schools and academies. City Park and Rhine Promenade, with splendid views. Imposing bridges. City Hall; well conducted Theatre; celebrated musical performances. Sporting grounds in good condition. Rowing. Metropolis of the Rhenish-Hessian wine trade. **Starting point for all tours along the Rhine**, trips to the Taunus (Wiesbaden, Schlangenbad, Langenschwalbach, Koenigstein, Cronberg, Homburg v. d. H. &c.). Best railway connections in all directions.

Heidelberg

4 hours from Switzerland
1 1/2 hour from Frankfort o/M.



Romantic mountain landscape of medium height on the Neckar, crowned with legend, in the southern Odenwald. The most picturesquely beautiful town in Germany with the ruins of its splendid castle known as the "German Alhambra". The oldest university in Germany; richly variegated student life. The lock-up and the fencing hall are accessible to strangers. Numerous collections, celebrated University library, concerts by eminent artists, luxurious baths, mountain railway for reaching fine views. Hotels good and cheap. Guides sent by the

**Städtische
Verkehrs-Bureau**
(Town Inquiry Office).

Wimpfen on the Neckar

towers and mentions the lovely excursions on the Neckar.

Most charmingly situated
Saline bath and Health resort.
Ancient city, splendid architectural monuments, churches, gates, tower, Hohenstaufenplatz. Mark Twain calls Wimpfen very picturesque and interesting, praises the ancient houses and

Wimpfen on Neckar. Bad Hotel Ritter.

Old and celebrated house.
Large gardens with magnificent views of the town and the valley of the Neckar.

Marburg on the Lahn

called the "Pearl of Hesse".



A town surrounded by mountains and by forests, celebrated far and wide for its picturesque situation, its ancient buildings, charming parks with many beautiful views and magnificent environs. — A castle containing the state archives, St. Elisabeth's church with rich artistic treasures, a population of 23,000, a university with 2,000 students, a library, botanical garden, high schools for boys with ancient and modern branches, high schools for girls and technical schools, boarding-schools. Supply of pure spring water, favourable hygienic conditions, excellent musical, artistic and scientific performances. Theatre, military garrison. Strongly recommended as a place of residence to persons living on private means or on pensions. Information from the Verein zur Hebung d. Fremdenverkehrs.

'Donaueschingen'

Residence of the Prince of Fürstberg, 2100 feet above the sea, rebuilt as a charming garden-town after the gigantic conflagration in 1908, very popular health-resort, with splendid castle-gardens (the source of the Danube) and pine-woods. The climate of the plateau of the Baar has effects similar to those of the sea. Arthritic affections disappear. The town has good lodgings in excellent hotels, fitted with central-heating and electric light.

Heidelberg. Hotel Metropole-Monopole

New, Modern, First class. Quiet select position on the Promenade to the Castle. Five minutes from the Noise from Railway and Tramcars, directly adjoining Forest. Room with private Bath, Central-heating, Electric Light, Lift, Garden with terrace. Orange. Rooms from marks 2.50 including Pension marks 7.50.
— Special arrangements in Winter and for prolonged stay. —
Managed by the Proprietor

Hans Ludwig Fellmeden.



Towers, Castles, Villas, Countryhouses, Estates

&c. in every district of Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy &c. to be sold or let at reasonable rates.

Information and illustrations from
ERH. KÖBERLE, Freiburg i. Br.

Worms the town of Nibelungen and Luther.

Sights worth seeing: the celebrated Luther monument, Romanesque Cathedral, Paulus Museum, Town Hall with Cornelianum, the oldest Synagogue and Jewish cemetery in Germany, Hagen monument, two bridges and across the Rhine, old town-walls.

Tourist information-office of the Verkehrsverein at the Court-photographers Herbst opposite the Luther monument.



Grand Hotel Königstein

1200 feet above sea-level. One of the most beautifully situated Hotels in Germany. Excellently adapted for after cures. Every modern comfort.

Königstein i. Taunus
Telephone 13, 60.



Heidelberg.

Schloss-Hotel and Kurhaus Bellevue.

The leading hotels near the Castle ruin. Unique position. Splendid view. Large garden grounds connected with the castle park.

Restaurant-Terrace.

Rooms and suites with private bath &c. :: All the latest improvements. :: Automobile Garage and Stables. :: Automobile and hotel porter at the railway station. ::

When visiting Europe
No one should fail to see

Mannheim



Friedrich place with Water Tower. — Architect: Prof. Bruno Schmitz, Charlottenburg.

The Beautiful City

which has done so much towards its embellishment by erecting splendid buildings, public gardens, monuments &c. Mannheim is a metropolis flourishing in a powerful and rapid manner, it shows active life along all lines, it is a home of trade and wealth, and yet not neglecting art and spiritual interests. All particulars to be had from the **Verkehrs-Verein Mannheim.**

Handels-Hochschule (Commercial University) Mannheim.

Scientific training for business-men and commercial teachers.

Commercial studies, Political economy, Insurance matters, Jurisprudence, Natural science, Geography, Technical studies and knowledge of goods, the Science of languages. — The Summer term commences at the end of April, the Winter term at the end of October. — List of lectures is forwarded gratis — address for new students and others seeking information: Handels-Hochschule Mannheim A 4. I.

Bad Münster am Stein

Eight powerful radioactive Saline springs free of gypsum, containing bromine, iodine and lithium. :: Newly erected natural Radium baths and Emanatorium.

Saline and Mountain-air, rich in Ozone.
Woods — Shooting — Fishing. :: ::

The loveliest spot in the Nahe valley.

Thermal-Saline-Radium-bath

(Hot spring 88° Fahr.)

:: Railroad Junction 1/2 hour from Bingerbrück. ::

Place of production of the "Kreuznach Mother-lye".
Curative in Diseases of Women, Gout, Rheumatism, Heart-disease, Scrofula, Diabetes. ::

Prospectus gratis from the Administration of the bath.

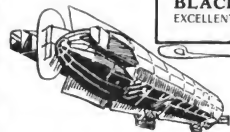


Favourable climate.
Wine and fruit. Pine-forests
and woods of other trees.

Thermal springs.
Mineral springs.
Watering-places and
Health resorts.

Summer holiday resort.
Varied

Mountain-landscapes
at medium elevation.
Splendid districts for walking
tours. Picturesque archi-
tectural monuments.
Magnificent views. Alpina
panorama. Remarkable
springs. Stalactite caves.



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HOHENSTAUFEN

BLACK FOREST SWABIAN ALPS
EXCELLENT RAILROAD CONNECTIONS FOR DISTANT
TRAVELLING IN ALL DIRECTIONS

Largely attended High-
schools, Middle-class
and Technical schools.

First-rate collections and
museums.

Original
People's games and
festivities.

Games and Sport:
Tennis, Football, Toboggan-
ing. Skating and snow-shoe
races. Horse-races. Rowing.
Regattas. Motor-car and
air - ship trips. Shooting.
Fishing.

Excellent
accommodation and
cooking.



Information
obtainable in

Württemberg:
from the different
Verkehrsvereine:

in Berlin:
from the Amtliche Aus-
kunftsstelle der
kgl. Württ. Staats-
eisenbahnen
at the Internationalen
öffentl. Verkehrsbureau,
Unter den Linden 18.

Strasburg in Alsace.

The romantic old city with its incomparable cathedral, the platform of which with the glorious view over the town, the Rhine plain, the Vosges mountains and the Black Forest was once the favourite haunt of Goethe, still gives eloquent evidence of the life in the wonderfully beautiful free imperial city of the middle ages. The magnificent new towns with most of the public buildings (Kaiser's Palace, Land Committee, Land Library, Ministerial Buildings, Imperial Post, University &c.) and charming villas extends now as far as the old Orangerie, perhaps the finest example of French garden-art in South Germany. All amenities of a great city, in the summer especially evening concerts by the excellent town orchestra in the Orangerie, operetta and comedy theatre, Rhine bathing &c.

Best starting point for day's trips into the Vosges (Hoh-Königsburg, Hochvogesen) and the Black Forest (Baden-Baden, Bergtären), central point for wintersport. Changing point for journeys to Switzerland and Italy.

Information gratis from: **Fremdenverkehrsverein für Strasburg und die Vogesen, Melsenstrasse 1.**



Stuttgart

Your attention is respectfully requested to the following list of Hotels and Restaurants owned or managed by

members of the International Society of Hotel Proprietors. The arrangement of the list is purely alphabetical.

Hotel-Restaurant Dierlamm

opposite railway station. 70 rooms at from M. 2 to 3 marks. Electric light. Central heating. Show rooms. Large restaurant worth seeing, with shady garden. Dinners from M. 1.50 to 2 marks. Munich "Späsen" beer. Pilsener Urquelle beer.

Hotel Frank.

On the right from the railway station. Central heating. Restaurant with large and shady garden. Dinners from 90 Pfg. to 2 marks 50 Pfg. — Well-selected and cheap suppers. — **Paul Wörner.**

Hotel-Hospiz z. Herzog Christoph, Christophstrasse 11, Telephone 250, on the street-tramway line No. 1, Schlossplatz-Karlsplatz, stopping station Christophstrasse. 60 rooms from M. 1.50. No obligation to drink. Attendance charged. Full hotel prices. Favourite residence for ladies travelling alone.

Hotel Marquardt.

Entrance direct from the railway station. 250 rooms from M. 3.50 including breakfast. Two hydraulic lifts. Suites of rooms with baths. Restaurant where non-residents in the hotel are also welcome.

Hotel Royal

opposite the railway station. Modern fitted up house. 100 rooms from M. 2.50 upwards with central heating and electric lighting. List of prices in every room. Passenger lift. Large restaurant with garden. Proprietor: August Banhard.

Stuttgart's most fashionable Wine-Restaurant Georg Friedr. Köppenbiller, Königstrasse 18. Dinners separate from 11½ till 2½; for evenings, well-selected menu and suppers. Georg Friedr. Köppenbiller, Lessee of the Town-garden and Wine-house on the Lake. Special House for Commercial Travellers and Tourists. Central heating. — Electric light. — Bath.

Hotel Schwabenbräu

at central railway station.

Good middle-class hotel with large restaurant, newly built central-heating apparatus, lift, electric light. Proprietor: Louis Seeger.

Königin-Olga-Bau :: Café-Restaurant and Confectioner's shop :: underneath the Hotel Marquardt. Establishment of the highest class. Well worth seeing. — First rate French cuisine. Philharmonic concerts daily from 4 p. m. and 8 p. m. Entrance free.

HOTEL SILBER.

Good middle-class hotel with first class wine and beer restaurant. Most quietly and conveniently situated in the centre of the town, close to the Royal castle, gardens and Court theatre. Vacuum cleaner. Omnibus at railway station. Proprietor: Heinrich Stappf.

Hotel Textor with large restaurant,

Friedrichstrasse 50. Pilsener, Munich and Stuttgart beers. Rooms from M. 1.80. Prop. Ch. Ansel.

Railway Station Restaurant by C. Reiniger.

Pilsener and Bavarian beer. Large stock of genuine wines. — Dinners from M. 1.10. — The second-class restaurant is open the whole night.

Cannstatt-Stuttgart. Georg Friedr. Köppenbiller, Königstrasse 18. Dinners separate from 11½ till 2½; for evenings, well-selected menu and suppers. Georg Friedr. Köppenbiller, Lessee of the Town-garden and Wine-house on the Lake. Special House for Commercial Travellers and Tourists. Central heating. — Electric light. — Bath.

Hotel Weber-Bilfinger

beside the Central Railway Station.

Restaurant. Friedrichstrasse 21. Ratskeller. Telephone 498. —

Restaurant Friedrichsbau at the Central Railway Station. Proprietor: Karl Müller, recommends his genuine wines and excellent beer. Dinners from 11½ till 2½ o'clock; Suppers from 7½ till 10 o'clock. Warm meals à la carte all day till 12 midnight. Separate rooms for large societies.

LIEDERHALLE.

The greatest assembly-rooms in the town. For congress-meetings society and club-festivals, weddings &c. Restaurant with large and shady garden. Dinners from 90 Pfg. and upwards. Well-selected apparatus. — **Alfred Mayer.**

Hotel Victoria

on the right from the railway depot! Proprietor: A. Lechschmidt. First class house. Fine rooms, lift, electric light, baths on every floor, large restaurant with most excellent cuisine, genuine wines and beer in the best condition.

"Elsässer Taverne"

Eslingerstrasse 31½. Telephone 676. Proprietor: Willy Widmann. Old and celebrated House. Established 1875. Fine Beers. — Pure Wines. — English and French cuisine. — **English spoken.**

HOTEL CONCORDIA, opposite the Central Railway station. — Telephone 61. — First house in the place, fitted-up with every comfort required in modern times. Warm and cold water laid on in every room. Electric light. Passenger lift. Central heating. Rooms with bath. Vacuum cleaner. Autogarage. Rooms from 2 marks 60 Pfg. The Prop: Gustav Schmid.

Berchtesgaden the Yellowstone Park of the German Alps.



Berchtesgaden in winter.

△△△△△△△△

In the centre of perfectly delightful surroundings, picturesquely situated on the southern declivity of the Untersberg, Berchtesgaden is the most charming and individual mountain resort of the Bavarian highlands.

▽▽▽▽▽▽▽▽

As a Saline bath Berchtesgaden can boast for many decades of a steadily increasing popularity.

As a Health Resort alone Berchtesgaden is adapted most eminently. Thanks to its situation, protected by the mighty mountain-range from currents of raw air and cold winds a constant calm prevails here. Therefore the air, always pure and free from dust, acts invigoratingly upon body and nerves.

As a Winter-sport place Berchtesgaden ranks as one of the mountain resorts with the deepest snow; the rodel track 4 miles in length can conveniently be reached. Ideal ski tours can be had. Skating on the lakes Königssee and Hintersee.

Berchtesgaden's Unequalled Winter-landscape is the central point for all the magnificent excursions in the German Alps.

Prospectuses sent and information given gratis by the

Verschönerungs- und Fremdenverkehrsverein Berchtesgaden
und Fremdenverkehrsverein Berchtesgaden-Land.



Hermann Rothe, Proprietor and Manager.

The "Grand Hotel" once the summer residence of her Majesty the German Empress and the Imperial family stands with its daughter, the "Villa Wahnheim" in its own great, old park in a high situation, open on all sides with a beautiful view all round on the high mountains surrounding Berchtesgaden, adjoining the promenade end, as the starting-point for numerous walking tours in the centre of the most fashionable village. The Hotel has 100 rooms and salons fitted up in the most modern fashion. Suites of rooms with bath and lavatory, beautiful society-rooms, large hall and terraces, baths, electric light, tennis ground, Motor garage, with single separate boxes &c. Prospectus and further details from the manager.

Berchtesgaden in the Bavarian Highlands

Hotel Belle-Vue

House of the highest class. In glorious situation. Electric light. Central heating. Medicinal baths of every description and Inhalatorium. Open all the year round. Motor garage.
Gustav Roessler, Proprietor.

Berchtesgaden

Private Boarding-house Geiger, Bischofswiesen.

Favourite house in splendid open situation, charming residence all the year round, especially adapted for the winter season.

Proprietor, F. Geiger.

Hotel "Vier Jahreszeiten", Berchtesgaden.

Old-established and well-known house of the highest class. In the best situation in Berchtesgaden on the heights visible from the railway-station. Magnificent views from the terraces. Especially adapted for winter residence. Central heating. Baths. Electric light.
Proprietor, Adolf Müller junr.

BERCHTESGADEN.

Hotel-Restaurant "Stiftskeller"

Good middle-class house with central heating.
AGREEABLE WINTER RESIDENCE.

Prices according to agreement. o FRITZ ZEITLER.

Berchtesgaden.

Hotel and Private boarding-house Krone.

Telephone 12.

Good middle-class house.

French spoken. :: Garage. :: Beautiful situation.

Minster Church in Ulm on the Danube.

Highest and most beautiful church in the world, nearly 500 feet high.

Ulm on the Danube Württemberg,

on the left bank below the junction with the Iller; on the right bank is the Bavarian town of New-Ulm; situated on the railroads to Stuttgart, Augsburg—Munich, Friedrichshafen, Aalen-Crailsheim, Sigmaringen. A fortress and very busy industrial city of 61,200 inhabitants inclusive of New-Ulm, Ulm alone having 53,600.

Sights worth seeing: The Minster with the most beautiful and highest of Gothic church towers (nearly 500 feet); in the interior: celebrated organ, glass-painting, altars and choir-pews with carvings by Syrlin; a lately restored Town-hall with fresco paintings and with fountains; new building, once the Imperial Palatinate Museum of Industry and Antiquities, Trinity Church; Weinhof with Christopher fountain; Danube bridge.

Guide through Ulm and New-Ulm sent gratis, if requested, by the

Verein für den Fremden-Verkehr in Ulm.

Ulm on the Danube. Hotel Russischer Hof.

House of the very highest class, fine open situation, central heating, electric light, lift, rooms with bath, baths on every floor. :: Proprietors: Gebr. Fezer.

Bad Reichenhall.

The Queen of German Alpine watering-places,
: World renowned therapeutic bath. :

Bad Reichenhall in the Bavarian High Alps — 1450 feet above sea-level — with an annual total of 40000 visitors, is world renowned through the unparalleled beauty of its situation in the middle of a circle of mighty mountain giants, the slopes of which are clothed with dense woods of coniferous and other trees, while the idyllic valley is adorned with lovely gardens, meadows and plains with luxuriant flowers. **The largest German health resort.** — Season: May till October.

Bad Reichenhall with its numerous **brine-springs**, among them the Edel spring with 25% brine content, is the most frequented saline watering-place in South Germany. Strong bromic **motherlye**, natural **carbonic acid**, balsamic **templin extract** and **moormud**; elegantly fitted-up **hydropathic establishments** complete the ample list of remedial opportunities.

Successful treatment of: Diseases of the organs of respiration, asthma, emphysemi, **heart disease**, gout, rheumatism, **diseases of women**, chlorose, **scrofula in children**, rickets, **exudation** in various organs, patients **convalescent** after all diseases, especially **after influenza**.

Bad Reichenhall, which can boast of a drainage that is a model to every other watering-place, a water supply conducted from the most delicious mountain springs and which stands in regard to sanitary arrangements at the head of the first class health resorts, is celebrated for possessing the **most perfect pneumatic chambers in the world** and also for its most varied **systems of inhalation**; opportunities are at hand for carrying out **grape cures**, also **drinking cures** with milk, whey, kephir and mineral waters; an extensive network of paths for Professor Oertel's **country cures**, well fitted-up **hygienic gymnastic establishment**.

Bad Reichenhall. Most distinguished **health resort** in the German Alps. **Most celebrated trout fishing, 60 km in length.** Numerous summer residences in Bad Reichenhall and in its near vicinity, St. Zeno, Bad Kirchberg, Karlstein, Nonn and Bavarian Gmain. 125 English miles of promenade walks and paths, **swimming-bath** (Thumsee). **Diversified programme of amusements:** Réunions, Italian nights, Kur concerts, chamber music evenings, symphony concerts, costume festivals, theatre, playgrounds.

Bad Reichenhall. Popular **tourist station** in the Bavarian mountains. Numerous mountain excursions lasting one or two days: Untersberg, Reiteralm, Zwiesel and Hochstaufen, Sonntagshorn, Loferer Steinberge, Watzmann, Hoher Göll, Kammerlinghorn. Trips also to the Königssee, Hinter Lake, as well as the lakes of the salt mines. Drives to Unken, Lofer, Inzell, Berchtesgaden, Ramsau, Salzburg, Badgasten, Zell am See. Mountain railways up the Gaisberg and Schafberg. **Grand natural beauty everywhere!**

Bad Reichenhall. Pleasant **place in winter** for a prolonged stay for relaxation. Many sunshiny days and extremely favourable conditions of temperature. Opportunities for indulging in every description of winter sport: Excellent toboggan chute with refreshment huts at the Kugelbach, Ski grounds, bobsleigh drives, skating rinks, sleighing, game feeding places in the closest vicinity.

Information and all details with reference to this health resort is gladly afforded and prospectus with list of lodgings forwarded on application to the

Kurverein.

Munich : Hotel Stachus

most beautifully situated on the
Karlsplatz, modern arrangements.

GRAND HOTEL CONTINENTAL MUNICH

MOST SELECT FAMILY HOTEL :: EVERY MODERN COMFORT

:: GREAT NUMBER OF SUITES AND SINGLE ROOMS ::

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦ WITH PRIVATE BATHS AND TOILETTE ♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

:: SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROLONGED STAY ::

GARDEN COURTYARD WITH FOUNTAIN AND TEAHOUSE

FIVE O'CLOCK-TEA ♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦ MUSIC ROOM

GRAND HOTEL SAVOY MUNICH.

Fitted up with every modern comfort. ::
Quiet situation. Telegraphic address: Savoy.

Würzburg (Bavaria)

is a worthy goal of travel for people loving and understanding the old Franconian art and interesting town views. The highly esteemed residential castle, the old Marienburg, the churches, the university, and the magnificent gardens of Würzburg as well as its wine are renowned.

Particulars from the Society for the Promotion of Foreign Intercourse (Verein zur Förderung des Fremden-Verkehrs [e. V.]) at Würzburg.

Hotel-Restaurant and Boarding-house "Reichshof"

Sonnenstrasse 15. Munich. Telephone 8706.
International family hotel situated in the middle of gardens. Every comfort. Moderate prices. Centre of the town. Omnibus at railway-station. Rhenish-Westphalian cooking. English, French and Italian spoken. Carl Bischoff from Westphalia.

Bad Ribling Bavarian Highlands

Kurhaus Wittelsbach, Hotel and Pension.
Situated in the midst of a large Park with beautiful view of the Alps — Free from dust and noise — 40 high and airy rooms, saloons with balconies, comfortably furnished. No bath room : No one obligation : No wine obligation. Every kind of bath, Sool, Meer and Mineral, Electric, Air and Sea baths. Best cure for arthritis, rheumatism, lachia, psaly &c. Full pension from Marks upwards. Internat. cooking. Highly recommended by medical authorities and societies.

Royal Bavarian Technical University in Munich.

In the SUMMER TERM of 1911 the matriculation of subjects of the German empire will commence on April 24th and of foreigners on April 27th and close on May 30th. The lectures, exercises, practical courses &c. commence on April 27th. — The DETAILED LIST of the LECTURES, EXERCISES AND PRACTICAL COURSES to be held at the University during the summer term 1911, giving dates and hours, is contained in the programme for the school-year 1910-1911 which also supplies information as to the organisation of the university, the conditions of reception, fees, examinations, scholarships, time-tables &c. — This programme will be sent by the Syndicate of the University to places in Germany, Austria and Hungary and Luxembourg on receipt of 60 Pfennige or to places abroad of 70 Pfennige, or in Germany itself it may be ordered cash on delivery. — Inquiries in writing should be addressed to the "Rektorat" or to the "Syndikat" of the University.

MUNICH, March, 1, 1911.

Rektor of the Royal Technical University.
Dr. M. Schröter.

Aix-la-Chapelle

Imperial City.

Watering-Place.



Elisen Springs and Friedrich Wilhelm Place.

World-renowned Kur and Watering-Place.



The town-hall.

Celebrated hot Salt-sulphur springs curing GOUT, RHEUMATISM, Sciatica, diseases of the blood and of the nervous system. Season throughout the whole year. — Most historically interesting city. Favourite residence of Charlemagne Coronation town of 37 German Emperors. Cathedral dating from the eighth century. Lovely neighbourhood. Important station on the railway-lines from Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Dresden, Leipsic, Cologne, Frankfort s. M., Munich, Vienna, Basle and Brussels.

Detailed Prospectus from the

Kur-Director, Aachen.

